

PROCEEDINGS

— OF —

Twenty - Sixth Annual Convention

— OF —

OHIO FEDERATION OF LABOR



Held in Toledo, Ohio; October 12 to 16, 1909.

Kraus & Schreiber,



Toledo Ohio.

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26th ANNUAL CONVENTION
OHIO FEDERATION OF LABOR
Toledo, Oct. 12 - 1909

Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention

—OF THE—

OHIO FEDERATION OF LABOR

MEMORIAL HALL,

TOLEDO, OHIO, OCTOBER 12, 1909

1909

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Pursuant to law, the regular meeting of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. in Memorial Hall, Toledo, by Chairman Thomas Rumsey, of the local Committee on Arrangements.

MR. RUMSEY:

In calling this convention to order temporarily, I might say, on behalf of the committee, that we started out early in the summer, on behalf of the Ohio Federation of Labor, to make this convention the greatest convention in the history of the state; and notwithstanding the pressure of hard times, that we have gone through, the committee realizes that we have accomplished what we set out to do. I am not going to make any speech at this time, because we have other gentlemen who will occupy your time. Possibly later on I will be heard. I want to make some announcements on behalf of the committee. This evening we have arranged for your pleasure, and tickets will be given to you for the American Music Hall, and we hope that every delegate will accept this ticket, and also use it. We are not giving these away for you to put in your pocket and go home with them, because it will do no good outside of Toledo, and we want you to accept this as a part of our hospitality at

this time, and hope that you will accept it as such. Tomorrow afternoon we are going to take your time (I think we are entitled to a half a day of it); we are going to take a short ride across the river front, and there to the biggest cut glass works in the world, where we have made arrangements to take care of you. I would ask that the delegates meet at 1:30, on Orange street, which is back of the Wayne Hotel, and cars will be there to take you to your destination. Tomorrow evening the Carpenters will entertain all delegates at the Central Union headquarters, 314 Cherry street. Also a meeting of the Bartenders and Hotel Workers of this Association will be held at their headquarter Swiss Hall, and you are invited to attend. The printers also are holding a social meeting, and you are invited. But you will have to divide yourself into three parts tomorrow evening.

We hope that you will accept this in the spirit in which it is given to you, and hope that this convention which will go down in history as one

of the largest yet held will also at its conclusion be considered one of the best, and that we are all working for the interest of the workingmen, women and children of our great commonwealth.

I will now introduce to you a gentleman of this city who is well known amongst trades unionists and others, a man I might say we don't know of the time when he has turned us aside. We look upon him as a friend, and I believe he looks upon us as his friend. I will now introduce to you Mr. W. L. Milner, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

ADDRESS OF W. L. MILNER.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Ladies of the Ohio Federation of Labor:

It gives me very great pleasure, I assure you, to welcome you to Toledo on behalf of the business interests of the city. It is not only a pleasure, but I assure you we regard it an honor to have you select this city as the city in which to hold your convention, and I cannot help but feel as I have sat on this stage that the interests of organized labor, that is the interests in the intelligent promotion of those things which are best for men that have principally their labor to sell, cannot help but be well served by the very excellent convention which is here today, and in welcoming you here today I want to say to you that you are in a city which of all localities will be the most rapidly growing city industrially of any city in the United States during the next coming ten years. This is true for two reasons:

First—That it has the most excellent advantages and favorable conditions for industrial growth in this state; in the United States, for that matter. It is near the center of manufacturing; it is near the center anything that tends to make it a distributing point. Our railroad conditions, as you all know, are extraordinarily good.

And another thing which is going to make Toledo a splendid growing

city industrially is the fact that Toledo offers men who have their labor to sell more privileges, more opportunities, better facilities, a more comfortable and more hospitable city to live in, to raise your families in, than any city I know of, and I am sure you will agree with us. I am especially pleased to have you here and to let you see our good city, and to sample Toledo's hospitality. In the future we trust you will look to Toledo, and speak well of Toledo after your visit.

I thank you very much, gentlemen, for having had the pleasure of expressing the welcome of the business interests of our city to you, and I wish you a very successful and prosperous meeting. I thank you very much.

ADDRESS OF MAYOR BRAND WHITLOCK.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

A year ago I had the pleasure of joining with others in this city, with the Central Labor Union and other officials and other bodies, in an invitation to the Ohio Federation of Labor to hold its convention this year in Toledo. And I wish in the first place to say to you how grateful we are that you **honor** **dus** in **accepting** our invitation, and I wish I knew how to tell you this morning how glad I am to see you here. I welcome you this morning officially as mayor of the city; but if that were all that I find in my heart, it would hardly be worth while to come here, because I wish to make a welcome that is much more than a mere cold official formality. That mere cold official formality would mean nothing to you and nothing to me. I want to make a welcome to you to convince you that you have here in Toledo a welcome that comes from the heart—not only from my heart, but from the heart of the city. We have heard Mr. Milner, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, say to you this is a city of vast industrial importance, a city that is growing

more and more in importance, and he has spoken to you of its advantages, and he has hinted at the spirit that exists here—a broad, liberal spirit, which provides an atmosphere here which is genial to those whose minds are progressive, and we have here, in our Central Labor Union, an organization, one of the best, most militant organizations in the United States, and that organization has officials of ability, officials who are true and tried, officials who go up under the gun, and so Toledo is a good place for you to hold your convention, and I am glad, and we are all glad, that you are here, and we all welcome you from the bottom of our heart.

Now, I want to tell you why I am glad you are here. I look upon the trades union movement as the hope of the world. You are here a body of men representing the unions, the labor unions of Ohio—a delegate body—and yet you represent much more than that. You represent, and have in your keeping here in this convention, a great deal more than that. You have, in a certain broad and important sense, in your keeping the future welfare, not only of union labor, but of all labor; and not only of all labor, but of all men. That is what the trades union movement means to me. I see in it the hope of that democracy towards which we are struggling in this world of ours. This land has gone through a remarkable evolution, and we have come to a time and to a place in the history of America which is critical. Originally, of course, this land, with its vast resources, had a place for everyone. When the economic stress became strong in the east, when it became too great, when it overpowered the individual, there to the west were vast unoccupied lands, whole domains, whole empires, where men might go and work. In those days the man who was out of a job had only to go west and grow up with the country, as Horace Greeley advised. He could take his rifle and his axe and he could go to the great unlimited west, and there find occupation,

employment, the opportunity for toil, because he could find a spot of ground whereon to plant his feet. But times have changed; the land is gone, it has been taken up, it is owned, and now no longer in this country, except in a very, very few places which are so small as to be insignificant in relation to this problem. Now there is no free land any more, and you know what that means; that the man who cannot go on the land, finds himself suspended somewhere between heaven and earth, like the prophet of Mohammed. He cannot find the opportunity like he used to find in the old days, because there is no free land, and the man who owns the land owns the man that is on the land.

Now, another thing has taken place. It used to be that there were opportunities in all of our cities and all of our towns—well, all of our cities I say—you did not have cities in the sense they are nowadays, because these cities are modern, industrial. Before man could work individually any community in the state of Ohio, any community from which you men come this morning, there were men engaged individually. There was the blacksmith, wagon maker, the shoemaker, and so on through all the list. But under the great industrial development that followed, a change in evolution took place. Then the machine came into existence, and the machine revolutionized industry, and the men were deprived of another opportunity of labor; that is, the principal opportunity of labor, because, unless they could get to the machine they could not get a job, and the same thing that is true of the machine is true of the land. The man that owns the machine owns the man that works at the machine, and those are the problems that labor faces today. Those are the high and sacred problems, gentlemen, that are in your keeping as delegates to this convention. You are living in a time when there are strong tendencies being made and exercised in countless ways against

the trade union movement. Some know that better than I. You have felt its stress. There is no use for me to attempt to tell you about that. But it exists. Efforts are being made all the time to disprove, to split it, to break it up, to push it down, but the time has come when labor must consider these questions, and when labor must insist upon being considered in an entirely different light from that in which it has been considered in the past. Labor has had much sentiment. It has had many fine phrases. We have heard a great deal, laboring men have heard a great deal of the dignity of labor, and long pedigree of toil, and all that sort of thing. That is all very beautiful, but the time has come for labor, for workingmen to say we do not care anything any longer about fine phrases; we do not want sentiment; we do not want patronage; we simply want what is our own, and that is what we produce. Now, you get plenty of advice along with all this sentiment and patronage—so much advice. I saw not long ago a statement from a very distinguished gentleman in this land who was advising workingmen as to what they should do. Oh! you have had so much advice. If advice had saved you, we would have reached the millennium long, long ages ago. And this advice of this distinguished gentleman, a reverend gentleman, a president of a college, said that "the only hope of labor was in being more contented and less extravagant." Now, I do not think that anybody's hope lies in being more contented. I think that when people get contented they sit down or lie down, and when people sit down or lie down they do not go on or progress, and the world has never made any progress along any line by being contented. There isn't a man in it in any line of activity who ever got through by being contented. The world has made progress by discontent. I do not mean whining and growling discontent. I do not mean that, but I mean a divine discontent that has kept the

world going, and has made it go forward all the time, and it is that divine discontent that has produced that magnificent trade union, and it is that divine discontent that is going to importune still greater and more important improvements for their betterment.

Now, I want to tell you something, too, as to that matter of extravagance—and at that point I wish to say I do not care whether you are extravagant or not; I do not think it is any affair of mine—I am not worried over you wasting your wages. You can waste them all you want to. What I do worry about is this, that I do not want your wages wasted before you get them; and if you can just devise a scheme in this convention by which the wasting of wages before men get them is stopped, you will solve the labor problem.

Now, when they tell you to be less extravagant, when they tell you to save your money, to save your wages, and tell you how to do it, by giving up certain of your luxurious habits, why they are striking right down at the basis of economic laws. You know the political economists, all of them, are agreed upon one thing in our present state of society. I guess all of the political economists, all of the reformers, all of the "57 varieties," I think they are all agreed at least that our present condition of existing society is wrong. The tendency of some people is to refer to it as a hard time, the starvation line. The tendency is for capital to give them just enough wages for them to live and reproduce. That is the lot of labor, and when they tell you to be less extravagant, what they mean is this: that just as they preach a lower standard of living, just so much less for you in wages. But I will just illustrate it to you: For instance, some of you are smoking, I see, and if you will just all give up smoking, all of you give up tobacco, which, as we all know, is not good for people, and they like to have you think that is the reason why they want you to give it up, and if you

would give it up then they would save the cost of tobacco and they would keep it out of wages, and then have that much more of your wages. And then some other things you do. I see some of you men wearing collars, and you know collars are no use. They are purely ornamental. You do not have to wear collars all the time. You wear them when you come to the convention. But if you just give them up, can't you see you can save that much out of your wages to be wasted before you get your wages.

The solution of the labor problem does not lie in that direction. It does not lie in the way of being more contented or less extravagant. The solution of the labor problem does not lie in considering labor as a commodity, like pig iron, or wool, or pieces of stone. You are not iron, you are not pieces of stone, you are not a commodity, you are men, with all the rights and privileges of men. Why don't you get them?

Now, among other things they have a movement in favor of what they call the open shop, and they say it will be fair and better to have the open shop. Well, we all know what that means. It was a pretty clever device to get that name. They can talk about being fair, having union men, non-union men and all men in the shop, but as a matter of fact it is an omen; it does not mean what it says. The open shop means that it is open just long enough to get non-union men in and all the union men out. They say in defense of the open-shop that all men have a right to work, but I will tell you what all men haven't a right to do, they haven't a right to expect the trade union to fight their battles and not contribute their share towards it. The trade union movement in the years of its existence in this civilized world of ours has brought about a hundredfold better conditions for our workingmen. I know something about it. I haven't time to dwell on that now. We know how the trade union movement has had the effect

on legislation for the betterment of working conditions, and the thousand things that have been done by the trade unionists themselves. They are the ones that did them. They are the ones that made the sacrifices, and there is a long chapter of labor struggles in that which has brought about the better conditions, and now they have the effrontery to say to you that the shops should be open to men to participate in these benefits who never have made one of the sacrifices.

Now, I did not intend to make this long a speech, and I ought not have done so, but I wanted to tell you why I welcome you here. I want you to see that it is something more than a mere formality, but it is a greater thing than that. I want to say that the labor movement means just as much to me as it does to you. I want to say further that it is just as much my movement as your movement. It is the hope of the worker, if liberty and equality are ever to come to the worker, if the men are ever to reach where they can look each other in the face and say brother, and meet upon an even plane. It is going to be the only movement, because it is the only movement today that recognizes equality and brotherhood. It is a movement in that large democracy in which I think all people in America intend to believe. To find a place where men could be free, where they could be equal, where they could dwell together in harmony and lead beautiful lives. I believe in that democracy. I believe in that equality, and I see in the trades union movement a movement in that direction, because you know (I will revert to what I said a while ago) we can't have a free land, we can't have an equal society without free men, and you can't have free men if they are owned by the owners of land and the owners of the machine.

Now, I must go a moment down stairs to address some old soldiers who are holding a reunion, gallant men who fought under General Isaac R. Sherwood. I am glad you know

something about him. He is about the only Congressman I think who has raised his voice down there in the last three or four years who is in favor of the men who produce the wealth, in favor of the men who feed the world and clad the world. Away back there a half century ago he led charge after charge. For what? For the purpose of bringing about political liberty in this land, and he accomplished that; that is, he helped to accomplish that. It is rather significant to me, rather significant of the time in which we live, to think that here in our Memorial Hall this morning they are meeting down there the men who fought for political liberty, and up here are gathered men whose duty it is to win economic liberty for themselves, for those they represent, for the great humanity that is bound up in their cause. That cause I think is the noblest and most beautiful in all this world. It's a cause to live for, it's a cause to die for, if necessary. It's a cause to sacrifice for. It's a cause that gives, means and a purpose to live, the cause of labor throughout the world. This city of ours, this city in which you meet to-day, this city of the future that Mr. Milner has described to you, this great industrial city, these have been built by the brawn and the muscle of the workers. These cities of ours have been built by the workers of the world, and yet they have not entered into the possession of what they themselves have created. The cause of justice, the cause of liberty in this world, the cause of humanity in this world is the cause that is going to bring that justice in the days that are to come. I picked up just as I was coming here a poem by Wm. Morris, that great man in England, who gave his talent as an artist, as a poet, to this same cause of labor, and it is an inspiring thought to me that over there the cause is the same, and in France, in Germany and everywhere this cause of the workers is the same. And Morris writes this poem, and I wish I had it in mind to recite, but I cannot do that, and I am too

busy to stop to learn poetry. I have got to get along the next few weeks with the stock I have on hand.

These are they who build thy
houses, weave thy raiment, win
thy wheat,
Smooth the rugged, fill the barren,
turn the bitter into sweet,
All for thee this day—and ever, what
reward for them is meet?
And the hope is marching on.

On we march, then, we the workers,
and the rumor that ye hear
Is the blended sound of battle and
deliv'rance drawing near;
For the hope of every creature is the
banner that we bear,
And the world is marching on.

Hark the rolling of the thunder!
Lo the sun! and lo thereunder
Riseth wrath and hope and wonder,
And the host comes marching on.

And now let me once more bid you welcome, and to express the hope that your deliberations will prove of great value to the working people of the state.

Chairman Rumsey—I have overlooked an announcement, and that is, on Thursday evening, in this hall, an address will be given by Mr. John M. O'Neil, under the auspices of the United Mine Workers of America. I have been informed that Mr. O'Neil is equal, although we may not agree with the gentleman, I am going to mention, but I have been informed that he is equal in oratory to Eugene V. Debs, and this meeting is held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of this city. Admission free of course, and I hope that every delegate will attend this meeting.

The next speaker that I have in mind told me a few moments ago that he did not think he could address this meeting for a few moments, but I see he is here in the hall, and I am going to call upon him whether he has time or not. He is the gentle-

man that was referred to by the last speaker. He has done his part on the firing line, and since he has been in position to help us he has also been on the firing line for labor. I am going to call on General Isaac R. Sherwood, also Congressman from this district, to address you.

GENERAL ISAAC R. SHERWOOD.

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Workers and Comrades:

My mind is now simply on patriotic questions of the war, and if I had time I know you would appreciate a debate on those lines, but I am to be with you on Thursday evening, and my old comrades of the War of the Rebellion, scattered all over this country, today are down below on the floor waiting for me and our worthy Mayor to deliver the address of welcome, and you will therefore excuse me this morning, but on Thursday night I will be with you, and I hope I will be in good form, and I shall have something to say on this labor question, and occupy, I think, all the time that you think I ought to occupy.

I am very thankful for this invitation and for this demonstration.

What we stand for is the best interest of this country. What we should stand for is an organization that will represent, what is represented in every parliamentary body in the old world, organized labor; that we should have in this country today not more liberty, but more parties, or else no parties at all. What labor should stand for in this country is more independence and more harmony of action, because it is a fact that, while in the European and British parliaments there are representatives of labor who stand for organized labor. In the Congress of the United States, of the 391 representatives, labor is not represented by a single man. Think of it! What is the matter? On Thursday evening I propose to tell you what the matter is. Prolonged applause.

General Sherwood and Mayor Whitlock were given an ovation as they left the hall, all members rising to their feet.

Chairman Rumsey then introduced President James P. Egan of the Central Labor Union, as one who had just sneaked away from Toledo a few days ago and joined another union without having the application passed upon by any of the Toledo unionists, a union of two, and as he had brought the better-half back to Toledo in time for this convention, they had been accepted by the whole of Toledo's trade unionists, leaving the question of jurisdiction to be settled by themselves, and best wishes for their future happiness.

JAMES P. EGAN.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Workers:

My whole life has been in the labor movement, and it is the first time that I was ever told that it is necessary to go to other people to form unions. I have been in the union-forming game for several moons, and I have formed unions when nobody else knew anything about it. Understand, I am not making apologies around here. I think that I had better switch. You know I am getting on dangerous ground. But I did form this union, having come to the conclusion that James Patrick will have to look out for himself a little bit. However, I thank Chairman Rumsey for every kind expression. Most of them become in these times enthusiastic, and I can only hand back with a larger degree of good will the kind expressions that have been heard by you. But speaking officially, as the president of the Central Body of the city, I wish to extend, on behalf of the workingmen and women of Toledo, a hearty welcome to the representatives of the organized workers of Ohio. We welcome you for two reasons.

First—Because you are citizens of this great commonwealth. But for a greater reason—you stand for that great upper life movement known as

the Trades Union movement. And when we look back to only half a century ago—just stop there and go no further back into the pages of history—when we look back into the times of the 30's and 40's in this country we find then that the courts throughout the land declared that the trades union movement was illegal and the men of those times did as the men of these times are doing, sacrificed and won out, and those sacrifices gave all you men what you enjoy at the present time. Let this convention mark time with progress, and don't stick your heads into the blind alleys of the past and content ourselves by worshiping charters. We must remember that if we are true to the things we stand for that we must realize that we are in these changing years, and the conditions that figured 20 years ago will no longer suffice. These times call for strong men and women, and not men that believe that trades unions consist of idle charter worshiping. I want to say, at the risk of striking a pessimistic note in these expressions of good will that have so eloquently been expressed today, I want to say, men and women of Ohio, that organized capital can crush you. Look at the condition that confronts you, to the injunction padlock. There is not a union in America today that can't be rushed out by the aid of a subservient court.

Don't believe that all these things that we hear this morning will solve the labor problem.

I want to say as far as the open shop is concerned, it has been well put. The solution of the labor problem rests primarily in organization. I want to tell you men that it is my firm conviction that politics alone will not solve the labor problems.

In conclusion I want to emphasize the importance of the delegates of this convention hearing the speech of Brother John O'Neil. John M. O'Neil, more than any one man possibly, made it possible to rescue Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. It is worth your while to attend that

meeting, because John M. O'Neil stands for something.

In conclusion I can only repeat the warm words of welcome expressed by other persons. We welcome you with open hands, and in conclusion let us stand for unity, let us always have in mind the trades union movement in this state of Ohio. That is first. You and I, brothers, are only individuals in the battle. The individual is nothing; the movement is everything. Let us remember that when this convention adjourns it adjourns stronger and more solidified than ever. The feelings that must necessarily spring from men, all these things must pass, because the Ohio Federation of Labor, representing the trades union movement of this state, is first, and any man that would destroy that, any man that would not yield his personal views, that the trade unions' march may continue uninterrupted, I want to say that his trades unionism and his loyalty to the workers may well be questioned. The Ohio Federation of Labor has reached this point where it is a power to this state. And it is up to you men; it's in your hands; are you to continue this work? I know you will.

We welcome you thrice, half a dozen times. I thank you.

Chairman Rumsey: I will now call on President Llewellyn Lewis, of the Ohio Federation of Labor, to take charge of this meeting, and in doing so I have a little present to make to him, in the shape of a gavel. This gavel is made of solid mahogany. It has got the label on it, and is presented to President Lewis by the Carpenters Union No. 25 of this city, and now in behalf of the Carpenters' union I present this gavel to you as President of the Ohio Federation of Labor.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LEWIS.

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates:

There is one thing that I notice in this gavel, and that is that the brothers who presented it to me must

have been delegates to the Dayton convention, where it was necessary for me to use it quite often.

I hope that we will be able to bring about a condition in the next year within the Ohio Federation of Labor such as has been brought about from the Dayton convention to this convention, which has increased the membership of our organization to such an extent that it is almost double.

I wish to thank the mayor of the city, the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, General Sherwood and the representative of the Trades Council and union labor men of Toledo, on behalf of the delegates, for their cordial welcome.

There is one thing that I would like for the delegates of this convention to do, and that is bear in mind the instructive address that was given to you by the Mayor of Toledo, Brand Whitlock. I have had considerable experience in the last four months with the chief executives of different towns and cities in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and I want to say to the delegates that God speed the day when we can have men that will stand firmly by the working people in each community against the corporations. I have been in cities where the chief executive of that city has said to the laboring man, or to labor unions, that you cannot congregate, that you cannot hold meetings on streets, alley-ways or private property, and you are commanded to follow your usual vocation. We have had demonstrations on the other hand of what can be accomplished when the chief executive of a city is with the labor union. We have a city in Ohio where the chief executive of that city is with us, and I want to say brethren that the United States Steel Corporation, one of the most powerful corporations in the United States, have been unable to turn a wheel in that city.

I wish to say to the delegates here that I hope that our deliberations will be for the best interests of the

labor movement, which I believe they will.

I can only say in conclusion this one thought that strikes me, and it came to me through a piece of poetry that was recited during the warm debates upon the freeing of Cuba in the Senate. Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina, made this statement: "Democrats, Populists or Republicans we may be, but all for Cuba to set Cuba free." And let me say along that line, Democrats, Republicans or Socialists, whatever we may be, let us be all for Labor to set Labor free.

I wish to again thank the different organizations for the cordial welcome, and the convention will now be in order for the hearing of the credentials report, but I think the time is a little short, and it would be well for adjournment.

The secretary says that we have with us Mr. D. F. Anderson of Youngstown, who has been interested in the labor movement for some time. He has drawn an Employers' Liability Bill which we expect to present to the next legislature, and I believe it would be well to give that gentleman the floor, as he desires to leave town. Has the convention any objections to hearing Mr. Anderson this morning?

Delegates of this convention, I take great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. D. F. Anderson.

ADDRESS OF MR. D. F. ANDERSON

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I did not expect that what I intend to say to you would come on at the present time. In fact I would rather it had been later, when you settle down to business more instead of listening to oratory. You represent a great many people, because ordinarily each laboring man represents a family of five, according to the statisticians.

Every person, whether he be a member of your organization or not, is interested in an Employers' Liability Bill, which you have not at the

Liability

present time in the state of Ohio. The steam railroad men, by reason of being well organized, by reason of having representatives year in and year out at Columbus, have on the statute books of Ohio about 26 separate and distinct acts which give to the steam railroad men in Ohio practically accident insurance, which has cost the steam railroad men nothing except interest they have taken in sending men to Columbus. In other words, if I were to come here and say to you gentlemen that if we would all work together we can get, by reason of an act of this kind made into law, accident insurance for all of you, you would all agree to it, and yet that is exactly the proposition that I make. Now the next question would be, why are you interested in introducing this bill? Your interests are my interests, for all of my life I have represented the individual against the corporation. Therefore the better laws for the individual, the more money I will make. Therefore I am here in a selfish position. But my interests are your interests, because the better law for yourself and families will add to the amount of money I can make every year. But while I am making money out of it (and I will represent a very small minority of the people in Ohio who will be injured in Ohio the next twenty years) laboring people will be making thousands of dollars; and remember they cannot make it unless it is legally theirs, and if it is legally theirs they ought to have it. It has been stated that the English Workmen's Compensations Law is really a pension, and it will never work in this country, because in England it was passed by the central governing body, and applies to every individual. Within Ohio the law passed can only apply to the territories in Ohio. Therefore, to have a law of that kind succeed in Ohio, or succeed in the United States, every state would have to pass exactly the same kind of a law, something that is utterly impossible. Even if it would pass, the amount of money

that men would receive in England would only be half starvation to the people in America. The steam railroad men have 26 to 30 protective laws in the statute books of Ohio. The men that you represent employed in and around dangerous machinery have only one, and that passed in 1900, called the Factory Law. You want to know why that is true? It is true because you have not been alive and awake to the situation. The men that you sent to Columbus did their duty in passing the Metzger Bill. But if that protection is due to the steam railroad men, it is due to every other man employed in and around dangerous machinery. Some years ago you were satisfied with the Child Labor Law, and it is a very excellent law, because it prevents the employing of children under certain age in and around dangerous machinery. There is a penalty attached to the law. But say for instance some child, by reason of being employed around dangerous machinery, is made a cripple for life. We need all of our physical energy to succeed, but what chance has the child that has been made a cripple for life? Does the penalty that the law has to pay help the child any? Does it help the parent? Not a bit, and as the law stands today, by reason of the interpretation of the statutes of Ohio, if the child is injured in that way the parents cannot receive one cent, by reason of that Child Labor Law, for the injury done to the child. Assumed risk is a defense that corporations set up when a suit is brought against the corporation for personal injury or death. In other words, they say that if the person injured remains in the employ of the master, knowing of the dangerous machinery or defective condition, or if he should have known, or if he had equal means in the matter of information, then it is supposed that he is willing to work in and around that dangerous machinery, and he cannot recover one cent. For that reason, if a child works in and around dangerous ma-

chinery, although there is a statute in Ohio against it, and that child is injured by reason of dangerous machinery, not one penny can be recovered. Law is of two kinds, man-made law and judge-made law. Man-made law is an act of legislature, the expressed law of the legislature. Now the expressed law of the legislature, by reason of the activity of labor unions, you succeeded in naving a man-made law. But judge-made law comes along and analyzes the act of man-made law.

The Mayor of Toledo spoke about discontent. I was very much interested in his remarks. He did not refer to the discontent of labor organizations; he referred to divine discontent.

Now, gentlemen, I have been to the legislature several times trying to get laws of this kind through. When I go there I find that all of the corporations in Ohio present a solid front. It does not make any difference how much of a fight they have to get business or to make money. Not a thing of that kind comes up. There must be a united effort on your part, and you must send men down there. For instance, there is quite a number of laws in the statute books of Ohio which are called protective laws to the miner. Now that is good so long as the miner is not injured, because it points towards better protection, but the minute that he becomes a cripple for life and suit is brought by his representative, then those laws fail to be of any benefit to him whatever, by reason of defense of assumed risks. In other words, take the great mining disaster that occurred during the year in Pennsylvania. If this kind of a law had been passed in the State of Pennsylvania, it means that practically every one of those cases are good for thousands of dollars. Without it I am afraid there is not much merit, but what effect will that have in the way of protection or men that are now working there? In this way, say for instance you were the employer, say, that you knew that by reason of

the laws of Ohio that have been passed for the protection of the laboring men that you will have to pay if they are injured, it means, therefore, that you will be much more careful and particular. The statistics show that after the passage of that law, and immediately the next year, it prevented hundreds and hundreds of deaths for the steam railroads. If you don't believe it, take the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year 1902, and you will find that it saved the making of hundreds and hundreds of cripples, and prevented the killing of hundreds and hundreds of men.

Another defense that the corporations have is that of fellow-servant; in other words, fellow-servant means this: that if a man is employed as you are, and by reason of his negligence you are injured then you cannot recover, because the corporation sets up as a defense what they call the negligence of the fellow-servant. In Pennsylvania the brakeman is the fellow-servant with the yardmaster; in Pennsylvania the conductor and the brakeman are of course fellow-servants; in Ohio (what they call the common law in Ohio), the conductor is the superior of the brakeman on the train, but that is by reason of a law passed in 1890, defining who are and who are not fellow-servants.

Don't you think it is time that you had some protection in that line for men employed in and around dangerous machinery, other than steam railroad men? That law was passed in 1890. Since then not a step has been taken. Take Youngstown, for instance, with its large iron and steel industry. The Carnegie Steel Company and Republic Iron & Steel Company employ hundreds and hundreds of men. Don't you think these men deserve some protection? They haven't it as the law stands today. Because you have not been vigilant, because you have not been energetic along that line, because you have been more anxious to get political offices than you have to protect the whole body.

Again in 1902 we introduced a bill, that obviated to quite an extent assumed risk. It passed the House by one vote, and Judge West succeeded when it came out of the Senate in having \$3,000 put on as the liability a person could recover in case of injury, and \$5,000 in case of death. In other words, where the corporations disregarded the laws that had been passed for the protection of the laboring men, as many have in Youngstown, the limit in that bill makes it impossible for the injured one to get more than \$3,000. That is the situation. In the big mills of the Carnegie Steel Company in Youngstown there is a law providing that all cog wheels shall be covered; but say for instance that corporations do not do that, that they care nothing for leg and limb, fail to do it, and that by reason of the same a man is injured, or he loses both legs and is made a cripple for life, the law of Ohio says today that you shall not receive more than \$3,000. How long will \$3,000 last you these days? This bill proposes to do away with that limitation. That amount ought to be based entirely upon the case, the particular surroundings, the amount of money that he was earning. But that is the law today; but that does not apply to the steam railroad men, the steam railroad men are amply protected under the laws of Ohio, but no other workman is.

Now, gentlemen, the mistake that labor organizations have made in the past, in trying to have too many bills become laws in Ohio, at the same time. In other words, let me demonstrate that to you: Say, for instance, that you will introduce six or seven (and I hope that you will only introduce this one), these six or seven are referred to the Committee on Labor, or to the Judiciary Committee,

but the Committee on Labor, as a rule, wants to have as little friction as possible, so they report out the least harmful to corporate interests, and by sending in half a dozen more bills you give them that opportunity. If you have any bill or any other measure that is as universal in its application as this one, then give your whole efforts to that and get that bill through. If you haven't, I ask you, gentlemen, to give your united effort to this one bill and none other, because that affects every man in and around dangerous machinery in Ohio. It takes away from the corporation the defense of fellow servant; it takes away from the corporation the defense of assumed risk; it takes away from the corporation the maximum limit of \$3,000. In other words, it puts you in the same position of making up for injury or death that the steam railroad men of Ohio now have.

Now, you say, are we interested? You are; you men who work in and around machinery, when you bid your family good-bye in the morning you know nothing of what will happen before you return. It is best that you be protected; and if you pass this kind of law it means that the master will be more careful in obeying the law, more careful for the men he employs, more careful for their protection, because if this bill becomes a law, he will be compelled to pay to the employe, or his family, the cost of all accidents that result in injury or death.

F. W. Griffith for the Machinists' Union announced a social session for the delegates on Friday evening.

The convention then adjourned to convene at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Lewis called the convention to order at 2 p. m., and called for the report of the Credentials committee. Chairman I. S. Byrum for the committee then read the report, as follows:

Toledo, O., Oct. 12, 1909.

To the Officers of the Twenty-sixth Convention of the O. F. of L.:

We herewith submit a partial report:

AMAL. MEAT CUTTERS & B. W.

Edward Humphrey, No. 6, Cleveland.	1
John H. Herbert, No. 31 and 23, Cleveland.	2
Ike S. Byrum, No. 32, Carlton.	1
Fred Wilder, No. 44, Cleveland.	1
Frank H. Dennison, No. 50, Columbus.	1
Llewelyn Lewis, No. 56 and 14, Martins Ferry.	2

AMAL. MEAT CUTTERS & B. W.

John A. Martins, No. 200, Youngstown.	1
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AMAL. WOOD WORKERS.

Henry Ott, No. 99, Cincinnati.	2
David Conannon, No. 212, Cincinnati.	1
Wm. Blum, No. 158, Cincinnati.	1

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

John C. Kenney, No. 5, Cleveland.	5
W. H. Richardson, No. 46, Bowling Green.	1

AMAL. STREET RY. EMPLOYEES.

David Starr, No. 285, Steubenville.	1
C. A. Allison, No. 52, East Liverpool.	1
Tom Bannon, No. 273, Youngstown.	1
J. A. Harvey, No. 272, Youngstown.	1

AMER. FEDERATION MUSICIANS.

L. I. Hollinger, No. 15, Toledo.	2
J. B. Moore, No. 418, Congo.	3
I. J. Masten, No. 4, Cleveland.	5
E. M. Ertle, No. 274, Youngstown.	1

BOILER MAKERS.

Chas. Stephan, No. 85, Toledo.	1
D. L. O'Brien, No. 105, Cincinnati.	3

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.

Wm. Tateman, No. 68, Cincinnati.	3
Wm. Tateman, No. 139, Springfield.	1
Wm. Verkamp, No. 210, Cincinnati.	3
Aloysius I. Brueckner, No. 222, Cincinnati.	4

BREWERY WORKERS.

Chas. Riegler, No. 179, Akron.	1
C. Sickmiller, No. 276, B1, Galion.	1
Gerhardt Knupp, No. 276, B2, Bucyrus.	1
Sol Walters, No. 276, Mansfield.	1
Fred Zepp, No. 17, Cleveland.	2
Ben Buser, No. 17, Sandusky.	1
Geo. Pegler, No. 91, Cleveland.	2
Geo. Hahn, No. 164, Cleveland.	1
John Valerius, No. 199, Cincinnati.	1 1/2
Carl Kircherer, No. 199, Cincinnati.	1 1/2
A. Kummer, No. 12, Cincinnati.	2
John Ensberger, No. 12, Cincinnati.	1
A. Colnot, No. 12, Cincinnati.	2
John Hollerbach, No. 175, Cincinnati.	2
Chas. Stalf, No. 175, Cincinnati.	2
Louis Kemper, No. 175, Cincinnati.	1
Chas. Hubbard, No. 147, Columbus.	1
Max Moser, No. 147, Columbus.	1
Geo. Prehm, No. 202, Columbus.	1
Edw. Fitzgerald, No. 80, Columbus.	1

Geo. Mathers, No. 203, Chillicothe.	1
Geo. Doerfler, No. 50, Dayton... ..	1
Her. Bunderthal, No. 192, Dayton.	1
Wm. Roberts, No. 255, Dayton... ..	1
Chas. Dietrich, No. 60, B1, Findlay.	1
J. R. Smith, No. 60, B2, Tiffin... ..	1
Henry Baum, No. 60, Toledo.... ..	1
Chas. Deboe, No. 145, Massillon... ..	1
W. G. Lehnis, No. 146, Canton... ..	1
Franz Verheyen, No. 162, Newark ..	1
John V. Haid, No. 348, Martins Ferry.	1
Albert G. Erbs, No. 83, Hamilton ..	1
Christ. Seeger, No. 138, Youngstown.	1
C. Tracy, No. 204, Youngstown... ..	1
P. A. Northrup, No. 87, Toledo... ..	1
Dan McCann, No. 257, Toledo... ..	1
John H. Daily, No. 295, Piqua... ..	1
Kemp Engelbret, No. 140, Portsmouth.	1

BOX MAKERS AND SAWYERS.

John Pitson, No. 26, Toledo....	1
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BOOK BINDERS.

Thomas Solan, No. 76, Toledo....	1
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BAKERS.

August Walter, No. 213, Cincinnati.	1
Chas. Hein, No. 51, Dayton....	1
John Zorn, No. 41, Columbus....	1

BARBERS' UNION.

P. J. Doll, Toledo, No. 5.....	2
Jos. Mayung, No. 49, Cincinnati	2
J. H. Sharritt, No. 114, Newark..	1
C. R. Bailey, No. 129, Cleveland	2
C. E. Bash, No. 307, Massillon... ..	1
T. E. Lennon, No. 329, Canton... ..	1
Geo. W. Wirth, No. 558, Tiffin... ..	1

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.

Wm. Kewley, Toledo.....	1
Walter M. Mullen, Cincinnati... ..	1

**BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL
IRON WORKERS.**

Chas. Smith, No. 17, Cleveland..	3
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CENTRAL BODIES.

Milo Cathon, Alliance.....	1
L. C. Van Ness, Akron.....	1
J. B. O'Toole, Belmont County..	1
Joseph Grote, Chillicothe.....	1
Chas. Brownfield, Coshocton....	1
Wm. Blum, Cincinnati.....	1
J. A. Robirson, Canton.....	1
W. O. Chase, Dayton	1
T. H. Wilkinson, E. Liverpool... ..	1
Roy L. Swerdersky, Fremont....	1
S. G. Brown, Cambridge.....	1
John D. Mayer, Hamilton.....	1
H. E. Curry, Steubenville	1
Geo. Smith, Norwalk.....	1
Frank Grimshaw, Piqua.....	1
M. H. Younger, Salem.....	1
Geo. Wirth, Tiffin	1
Henry Raisse, Youngstown....	1
Jos. A. Bauer, Zanesville.....	1
H. H. Morley, Springfield	1
Geo. Miles, Columbus.....	1
John Gow, Massillon.	1
Thos. Rumsey, Central	1
Harry D. Thomas, Cleveland... ..	1
Chas. E. Scharf, Fostoria.....	1
S. C. Alsdorf, Norwalk.....	1

**CLOTHING CUTTERS AND
TRIMMERS.**

Maier Swartz, No. 100, Cincinnati	3
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**CARRIAGE AND WAGON
WORKERS.**

R. H. Myers, No. 70, Toledo	1
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ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

J. W. Murphy, No. 38, Cleveland..	1
J. J. Aubrecht, No. 38, Cleveland	1
W. J. Kavanagh, No. 38, Cleveland	1
Louis W. Geib, No. 39, Cleveland	1
Oliver Myers, No. 143, Ashtabula	1
S. A. Sharp, No. 245, Toledo....	1
A. Jones, No. 248, Chillicothe... ..	1
S. C. Alsdorf, No. 172, Newark... ..	1
M. J. O'Rourke, No. 54, Columbus	1

U. B. CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

T. S. Jones, No. 2, Cincinnati..	5
John W. Means, 25, Toledo....	4
John J. Phare, No. 105, Cleveland	1

Wm. H. Lapp, No. 328, E. Liverpool	1
H. F. Cook, No. 437, Portsmouth	1
John B. Melcher, No. 1108, Cleveland	1
R. L. Swerdersky, No. 1166, Fremont	1
C. D. Schwartz, No. 1255, Chillicothe	1
J. H. Faler, No. 1766, Fostoria ..	1

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

H. D. Thomas, No. 748, Cleveland ..	1
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CIGARMAKERS.

Frank J. Marx, No. 17, Cleveland ..	4
Albert Stuck, No. 35, Dayton	1
Geo. Kemmerle, No. 48, Toledo ..	1
John H. McNamee, No. 75, Columbus	1
Geo. B. Dorman, No. 86, Mansfield	1
Albert Keller, No. 115, Canton ..	1
Jos. A. Bauer, No. 173, Zanesville ..	1
Philip Setzler, No. 249, Findlay ..	1
T. F. Aker, No. 260, Piqua	1
P. H. Brady, No. 416, Norwalk ..	1
Wm. L. Battv. No. 313, Lima	1
J. J. Eissen, No. 45, Springfield ..	1
H. B. Sibila, No. 137, Massillon ..	1
Aug. Spritzky, No. 4, Cincinnati ..	5

COOPERS

Berr Huesmann, No. 109, Cincinnati	3
Thos. McManus, No. 59, Cincinnati	1

STEAM ENGINEERS.

Alfred Trembley, No. 10, Toledo ..	1
Stephen Bruner, No. 91, Hamilton ..	1
O. M. Patterson, No. 141, Canton ..	1
T. H. Wilkinson, No. 169, E. Liverpool	1
J. C. Dunraway, No. 172, Martins Ferry	1
Jas. J. Poole, No. 373, Crooksville	1
John Bruener, No. 18, Cincinnati ..	3
Harry Leach, No. 231, Akron ..	1
Thos. W. Roberts, No. 81, Cleveland ..	1
M. Welch, No. 81, Cleveland	1

HORSESHOERS.

Wm. Dittman, No. 10, Toledo	1
Hubert Marshall, No. 12, Cincinnati	1
W. L. Boyce, No. 15, Cleveland ..	1
John C. Schmitt, No. 40, Columbus	1
John A. Few, No. 75, Hamilton ..	1

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS.

John T. Gow, No. 17, Massillon ..	2
John A. Voll, No. 20, Zanesville ..	1
A. J. Holt, No. 27, Reading	1
Nick Schlachter, No. 40, Butler ..	1
Arthur Muehlman, No. 49, Cincinnati	1
Edward E. Thorp, No. 73, Bellaire ..	1
F. J. Minderman, No. 99, Mount Vernon	1
Michael Dunn, No. 106, Columbus ..	1
E. A. Gilbert, No. 24, Newark ..	1
P. Ewald, No. 24, Newark	1
Andrew Keifer, No. 101, Coshocton	1

STATIONARY FIREMEN.

W. G. Watson, No. 2, Toledo	1
Louis Biecker, No. 87, Akron ..	1
Henry Buede, No. 128, Columbus ..	1
Ed. Sauers, No. 98, Hamilton ..	1
W. E. Huffman, No. 150, Canton ..	1

LATHERS.

Wm. C. Davio, No. 2, Cleveland ..	1
Wm. Bonebrake, No. 24, Toledo ..	1

LONGSHOREMEN.

J. A. Page, Tugmen No. 9, Toledo ..	1
J. J. Quinlivan, No. 158, Toledo ..	1

HOTEL, RESTAURANT EMPLOYES AND BARTENDERS.

Chas. Bentz, No. 68, Cincinnati ..	3
M. Goldsmith, No. 108, Cleveland ..	3
J. J. Graney, No. 212, Youngstown	1
T. J. Smith, No. 216, Toledo	1
Wm. Curley, No. 216, Toledo	1
Carl Heit, No. 252, Mansfield	1
J. C. Snyder, No. 253, Alliance ..	1
Dolcie Bogart, No. 397, Norwalk ..	1
H. J. Macklan, No. 423, Columbus	1

Chas. E. Scharf, No. 847, Fostoria	1
J. H. Ball, No. 852, Tiffin	1
E. McEachern, No. 167, Cleveland	1
Arthur Booth, No. 15, Toledo	1
Sadie McEachern, No. 290 and 107, Cleveland	1
Tom Farrell, No. 106, Cleveland	3
Wm. P. Millen, No. 127, Massillon	1

MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYES.

Alois P. Scott, No. 330, McDermott	1
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MACHINISTS.

Jas. Henderson, No. 55, Columbus	1
Jas. W. Wilson, No. 77, Chillicothe	1
John D Buckalew, No. 85, Cincinnati	1
Johr Doyle, No. 532, Cleveland	1
John Doyle, No. 162, Cincinnati	1
C. A. Walls, No. 90, Mount Vernon	1
H. J. Kaps, No. 105, Toledo	2
F. W. Griffith, No. 105, Toledo	1
F. W. Griffith, No. 83, Cleveland	2
I. J. Wirth, No. 200, Youngstown	1
W. H. Herin, No. 377, Bellefontaine	1
Chas. E. Vaugh, No. 241, Hamilton	1
Val Kanouse, No. 225, Dayton	1
Val Kanouse, No. 730, Dayton	1
W. H. Gawne, No. 536, Norwalk	1
W. O. Chase, No. 716, Dayton	1

MOLDERS.

Geo. Besselman, No. 68, Hamilton	1
Geo. Besselman, No. 283, Hamilton	2
Tim Ryan, No. 181, Dayton	2
B. H. Bair, No. 143, Mount Vernon	1
Otto Brach, No. 173, Toledo	1
O. H. Radabaugh, No. 52, Canton	2
Ed. F. Suchanek, No. 3, Cincinnati	1
J. B. Connolly, No. 4, Cincinnati	5
Louis Haifle, No. 432, Cincinnati	1

MINE WORKERS.

Jas Norris, No. 44, Glencoe	3
J. H. Chadwell, No. 1216, Brilliant	1
Ed. Wayt, No. 632, Rush Run	2
M. M. Whitlatch, No. 292, Maynard	5
J. H. Chutes, No. 1029, Butchel	1
Henry Joick, No. 1706, Dillomvale	3
A. C. Smith, No. 1987 and 1753, Byesville	5
E. Koerber, No. 71, Martins Ferry	1
Joseph Richards, No. 1145, Glouster	3
John B. Moore, No. 1185, Rendville	1
George Visnec, No. 1302, Provident	4

METAL POLISHERS.

Thomas Rumsey, No. 2, Toledo	1
Nicholas Dutle, No. 5, Dayton	1
Sam F. Smith, No. 48, Middletown	1
Sam F. Smith, No. 3, Cleveland	1
C. R. Atherton, No. 68, Cincinnati	1
Anthony Gores, No. 234, Fremont	1

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

Chas. King, No. 102, Cleveland	4
Frank Bents, No. 248, Columbus	1
C. A. Miller, No. 240, Lorain	1
C. A. Fletcher, No. 7, Toledo	1
Chas. Snyder, No. 7, Toledo	1
Elias Breidenbach, No. 249, Dayton	1
Jos. O'Toole, No. 68, Bellaire	1
Jas. A. Robinson, No. 206, Canton	1
Thos. Mugavin, No. 552, Cincinnati	1

POTTERS.

Thos. M. Woods, No. 4, East Liverpool	3
John Reark, No. 12, East Liverpool	2
W. H. Pyles, No. 16, East Liverpool	1
Harry Lowe, No. 31, East Palestine	3
Wm. J. Williamson, No. 59, Sebring	1

PATTERN MAKERS.

H. F. Valk, Toledo..... 1

PLUMBERS, U. A.

Jerry Dowd, No. 59, Cincinnati.. 1

John Sanzenbacher, No. 50, Toledo..... 1

Wm. C. Groeniger, No. 162, Dayton..... 1

Frank Fay, No. 59, Cincinnati... 1

STEAM FITTERS, U. A.

D. R. Robertson, No. 120, Cleveland..... 1

D. J. Rusland, No. 359, Toledo... 1

SHEET METAL WORKERS.

G. O. Lacroix, No. 6, Toledo.... 1

RETAIL CLERKS.

W. F. Hauck, No. 12, Columbus.. 2

L. C. VanNess, No. 100, Akron... 1

Andrew Crunelle, No. 126, Bel-
laire..... 1

Frank Sanders, 128, Toledo..... 2

STONE CUTTERS.

Sam Griggs, Cleveland..... 2

**SEWER DIGGERS AND
SHOVELERS.**

Jos. Pursinak, No. 8660, Toledo. 1

STOVE MOUNTERS.

Frank Grinshaw, No. 23, Piqua... 1

Jos. J. Sackta, No. 67, Toledo.... 1

STAGE EMPLOYES.Martin Higgins, No. 70, Youngs-
town..... 1

Wm. Cameron, No. 24, Toledo... 1

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.Eugene J. Brais, No. 162, Cleve-
land..... 2

Louis Stindl, No. 205, Massillon.. 1

Geo. Grover, No. 144, Canton.... 1

TIN PLATE WORKERS.

H. E. Curry, No. 44, Steubenville 1

TEAMSTERS.Geo. R. Richardson, No. 52, Day-
ton..... 1**STEREOTYPERS.**

Ed Owens, No. 38, Toledo..... 1

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

E. L. Hitchens, No. 3, Cincinnati. 5

Jas. P. Egan, No. 63, Toledo.... 1

Harry T. Batch, No. 63, Toledo... 1

S. B. Moon, No. 117, Springfield. 1

Frank W. Thomas, No. 156, Bow-
ling Green..... 1Harry Hamilton, No. 298, Massil-
lon..... 1

John W. Cooper, No. 182, Akron 1

Max Hayes, No. 53, Cleveland... 5

John F. Mayer, No. 290, Hamilton 1

**SHIRT WAIST AND LAUNDRY
WORKERS.**

Rose L. Meyer, No. 1, Toledo.... 1

WOMEN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE.

Margaret H. Jones, Cincinnati... 1

Rose Silbia, Massillon..... 1

WATCH CASE ENGRAVERS.

Bert H. Beadle, No. 3, Canton... 1

HOME FEDERAL LABOR UNION.

Jas. Wood, Cincinnati..... 1

WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES.Mrs. Allie Gunthrup, Glass Work-
ers, Toledo..... 1Mrs. H. J. Kaps, Machinists, To-
ledo..... 1

Mrs. Lalonde, Carpenters, Toledo 1

Mrs. Caroline Fithian, Painters.. 1

Motion made and seconded that we
adopt the report as read.

A number of corrections in names
and votes were made, and this is the
complete report as finally adopted by
the convention.

Delegate Voll moved to amend the
committee's report by striking out all
that part of the report which gives a
seat in this convention to dual or

seceding organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and spoke in favor of his amendment. Voll, Beadle and McGavin spoke in favor of the amendment; Delegates Brais, Kemper and Davio, spoke against it.

In replying to a question from Delegate Voll, Delegate Wilkinson said for the committee that no protest had been made by any of the affiliated organizations against seating the Electrical Workers, or the central bodies, and the only thing left for the committee to do was to report the credentials and let the convention decide the matters for itself.

Secretary Thomas raised the point of order that the convention was not legally organized to deal with an amendment of that character. The chair ruled the point of order well taken and ruled the amendment out of order.

Voll appealed from the decision of the chair. Delegate Hitchens called to the chair. President Lewis was sustained.

Motion by Delegate Wood that the credentials of the Electrical Workers and the central bodies of Cleveland, Toledo, Fostoria and Newark be postponed until the unopposed credentials have been accepted and the convention properly organized.

Motion as amended carried.

Delegate Ott protested the seating of Box Makers and Sawyers. Protest recognized and delegate instructed to meet Committee on Credentials.

President Lewis appointed the following Committee on Rules:

Elias Breidenbach, chairman; Irvin J. Wirth, Christ Seeger, J. H. Chadwell, Louis Biecker.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Rules of Order.

1. The president shall call the convention to order at 9 a. m. Adjourn at 12 noon. Reconvene at 1:30 p. m. Adjourn at 5 p. m.

2. All resolutions must be presented in duplicate form, and no resolution is to be presented after Thursday noon unless by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present.

3. No delegate shall be allowed to speak more than twice on the same question, unless by common consent from the Federation, and but ten minutes the first time and five minutes the second time.

4. Every delegate, if requested, shall vote on the question before the Federation, unless excused for special reason satisfactory to the majority.

5. All documents shall be read by the reading clerk; the chair shall then assign them to the proper committees without discussion.

6. Petitions and motions, if required, shall be presented to the house in writing.

7. The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise provided for.

8. Roberts' Rules of Order shall be the guide of this Federation, where not otherwise provided for.

ELIAS BREIDENBACH.

Chairman.

IRVIN J. WIRTH.

CHRIST SEEGER.

J. H. CHADWELL.

LOUIS BIECKER, Sec'y.

Adopted.

Motion that we reconsider action on that part of the Credentials committee pertaining to the women delegates. Carried.

Moved by Delegate Hitchens, that the women be given a vote as well as a voice in the convention. Carried.

Credentials committee then reported in favor of seating the Electrical Workers and central bodies of Cleveland, Toledo, Newark and Fostoria and Boxmakers union of Toledo.

Motion by Delegate Kemper that the report be taken up seriatim.

Amendment by Delegate Tateman that central bodies be grouped, taken

up first, Electrical Workers second and Boxmakers third. Amendment to amendment by Delegate Hayes that Electrical Workers and central bodies be taken up at the same time. Substitute offered by Delegate Voll that Sec. 1., Art. 4 of the A. F. of L. constitution, be substituted for the motion and amendments. Ruled out of order. Amendment to amendment prevailed. Motion as amended adopted.

Moved by Delegate Hayes, that the delegates from central bodies of Cleveland, Toledo, Fostoria and Newark, also the Electrical Workers, be seated.

Delegate Mullen, Building Trades Council, Cincinnati, vigorously protested against the passage of the motion, as it meant a revocation of our charter.

Delegate Beadle raised the point of order that the motion could not be considered, as it conflicted with the A. F. of L. constitution.

President ruled the point not well taken.

Delegate James Wood then addressed the convention against the motion as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Delegates:

In taking up this question, I desire to call the delegates' attention to the splendid chronological explanation of the power, exuberancy, scope and human light of the American Federation of Labor as explained by His Honor, the Mayor of Toledo, before this convention this morning, in which he explained to us that he believed that the American labor movement was the stem of this great republic in which we live. Not only that, but he, as a learned counsellor, said to us that he believed the labor movement has done more to uplift mankind than all other institutions known to us in history, or in tradition. And when he said that, I believe he did not say one-half of what he could have said as learned gentleman and counsellor-at-law.

The president of our Toledo Central Labor Union, in his remarks this

morning, stated that we must have discipline on the battlefield of labor in order to be victorious in our undertaking, and when he made that assertion, I, down in my heart, said Amen, and I believe there are many more delegates here who echoed the same thought to the Most High.

The American Federation of Labor since its birth has accomplished for us something that we could not have accomplished as units, as the President of the Toledo Central Labor Council, Brother Egan, stated to us this morning. We as units can accomplish little or nothing in our own behalf. Unite us, solidify us, and then we are able to accomplish great things, not only for ourselves but for mankind in general. We must not lose sight of that fact when dealing with this question, which not only affects the labor movement of the State of Ohio, but affects the entire labor movement of the United States. We must not lose sight of the fact that there must be discipline, and when we make the instruments that make discipline, then we must recognize that discipline until we can make the rules that can unmake our instruments.

It has been stated by the Committee on Credentials that there had been no protest registered with them against the recognition of the credentials from organizations known as "secessionists." It appears that such a protest had been registered with the Committee on Credentials, and I maintain and believe that under the laws of the American Federation of Labor that the Committee on Credentials were justified in not recognizing the credentials from the organization under discussion at this time.

We all sympathize with men when they do wrong. Why, we are only human, and it would be inhuman on our part were we not to sympathize with our fellows when we believe they are in the wrong. In this particular instance we all believe that our Electrical Workers and the Central Bodies are in the wrong, because they have violated one of the prin-

ciples. That means that they have violated the order of discipline, the order of solidification, by their separation from that which they maintained was beneficial to them. They no doubt, or we were, at least, a party to the selection of the material that we sent to Minneapolis to make the very law by which we are governed today, the laws of the American Federation of Labor. The supposition is (and in all probability a truth and a fact), that we selected our very best material to send to Minneapolis by which this same law was made that has been violated by four Central Bodies in the State of Ohio; a law introduced by a delegate and representative of a Central Body from Galveston, Texas, and these Central Bodies violate a law that was made by one of their own creation and making. Were they justified when we sent this material to make these laws at the convention of the American Federation of Labor? When they come back to report to us, we accept their reports, we accept their laws, and are governed by them until such time as something springs up that we imagine don't suit us, then we get up in arms and the American Federation of Labor and its officials must be attacked on all sides, from all quarters of the country, and there is no better way to destroy the movement of an organization than to attack the honesty and integrity of the officials that have been elected by ourselves. If the Electrical Workers have a contention between themselves, can they, in the name of all that is high and holy, come into the convention of the State of Ohio and ask us, men who do not understand their alleged grievances, to settle it for them? Have they got the audacity to come in here and ask us to violate one of the most sacred laws of the American Federation of Labor? If these delegates have, then they have got more effrontery than Cramer's ass has. We have gone through in our day some of these ex-

periences, and what was the result? What was the result to the Painters Union? What was the result with several other organizations? In the early days, nearly thirty years ago, the organization that I had the honor to belong to went through such a movement as this, and it almost annihilated us. It compelled us to work long hours; it compelled us to work for small wages, because we began to scab on each other.

I believe the Ohio State Branch of the American Federation of Labor cannot afford, under any circumstances, Mr. Chairman, to place itself on record as opposing the law governing the American Federation of Labor. We may have men in this convention that say to us that we are a green body ourselves, but, my friends, we are not. The American Federation of Labor has got its broad wings out sheltering you and I from all suspicions. Here we stand, with heads erect, and able to look the name square in the face. That is the clear way.

Questions have been raised time and again in the labor movement in the last year and a half or two years, by the Manufacturers' Association, stating that they were bound to disrupt the labor movement. These are some of the questions that the labor movement must decide for itself. We must know these things in order that the labor movement may be protected. There are too many homes, too many wives and babies depending on the men we are representing here today for us to enter into a controversy that is going to injure the American Federation of Labor in its power and discipline.

Therefore, I hope that the representatives of this convention will stand up as one man and say to the Electrical Workers, you are bad boys, you have had a quarrel in your family, go home and settle it and come back to us and we will do everything in our power to help you.

The hour of adjournment had arrived, and convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

President Lewis called the convention to order at 9 a. m.; said if there was no objections the regular order would be suspended for a few minutes to admit of announcement of committee appointments and introduction of resolutions, and appointed the following committees:

Legislative Committee—F. W. Griffith, chairman; W. C. Groeniger, Wm. Davio, J. H. Sharrett, John Voll.

Organization Committee—T. M. Woods, chairman; Frank Sanders, Charles Scharf, Eugene Brais, Charles Stalf.

Grievance Committee—T. S. Jones, chairman; Irvin J. Wirth, I. J. Masten, Harry Lowe, Joseph Grote.

Committee on Annual Souvenir—L. C. VanNess, F. Dennison, Sam Griggs, A. V. Smith, C. A. Allison.

Committee on Constitution—H. H. Morley, chairman; Hubert Marshall, Tom Barron, Val. Kanouse, H. L. Curry.

Label Committee—J. W. Beam, chairman; Frank Grimshaw, Margeret H. Jones, Mrs. H. Kaps, Maier Schwartz.

Resolution Committee—James Robinson, chairman; W. H. Bair, Louis Kemper, John Herbert, Ed McEachern.

Officers' Reports—Charles Atherton, chairman; Joe Richards, J. B. O'Toole.

The following Auditing Committee was elected—Frank W. Thomas, T. E. Lennor, Fred Zepp, Henry Raisse, Ed McEachern.

The following resolutions were introduced:

Resolution No. 1.

By Al Brueckner, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 222. Amend Sec. 4,

Art. III, Constitution, by adding thereto:

Delegates to be entitled to a seat in the convention must be actively employed at the craft which they are elected to represent, by his or her union, a central body, this Federation, or the A. F. of L. Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 2.

By Max S. Hayes, Typographical Union No. 53, Cleveland, Ohio:

Whereas, A state-wide campaign has been inaugurated by the International Typographical Union to organize the non-union printers in the smaller cities and town of Ohio and to increase the demand for the union label on all printed matter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention be instructed to approach all non-union printers in their various localities and urge them to join the International Typographical Union, and that their names and addresses be forwarded to I. T. U. headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind.; and be it further

Resolved, That all delegates and organized workers of Ohio, and their friends and sympathizers, be requested to demand the union label on all printed matter that they may purchase or that may be placed in their hands during the course of business.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 3.

By Wm. Davio. Employers' Liability Bill. An act defining the relation of employer to employe, and the right of action for wrongful death.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Secretary

Resolution No. 4.

By August Walter, Bakers' Union No. 213, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Whereas, The Kroger Grocery & Baking Company, of Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton, Columbus, Xenia and other cities of Ohio, is managing a number of cheap stores, and,

Whereas, Said company has locked out its union bakers since May 1, 1909, and during that time has refused to recognize organized labor in any capacity, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Ohio Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the stand taken by Bakers' Union No. 213, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and calls upon all trade unionists and friends of organized labor in the cities where the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company does business, to refuse to patronize the stores of the said concern and thereby assist the bakers in particular and labor in general to get justice from this gigantic soulless corporation.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 5.

By Woman's International Union Label League Local No. 229:

Whereas, We recognize the fact that organized labor grows more and more dependent on the use of the union label, and the dissemination of knowledge along label lines, and,

Whereas, We believe that steps should be taken to educate, not only trade unionists and their families as to the great necessity of purchasing goods bearing the union label, but we believe an effort should be made to reach people who have heretofore been ignorant of, or indifferent to, the aims of organized labor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to all affiliated unions that they appoint at least one person from each central body, whose duty it shall be to visit organizations in the interest of the union label. And we further recommend, that as women are the purchasers of the homes, that special at-

tention be given to women's clubs, auxiliaries, mothers' clubs in the public schools, and women's societies in the churches as being the field where union label education is most needed, and where it will do the most good.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 6.

By Thomas Rumsey:

The Ohio Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Toledo, this fifteenth day of October, 1909, hereby affirms its belief in woman suffrage and reiterates its previous expression on this question.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 7.

By Max S. Hayes, Typographical Union No. 53:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union is engaged in an effort to unionize the Butterick publications of New York and the Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadelphia, journals of general circulation which are notoriously unfair to organized labor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor hereby calls upon the organized workers and their friends and sympathizers in this state to refrain from patronizing the foregoing publications until such time as those concerns accord fair treatment to the Typographical Union.

Referred to Committee on Grievance.

Discussion was then continued on the motion to seat the delegates of central bodies and Electrical Workers.

Delegates Kemper, Rumsey and Brais spoke in favor of the motion. Delegates Goldsmith, Beadle, Wirth and Brueckner against it.

Motion by Delegate Morris that

debate close at 11:30. Lost.

Delegate Reark asked that the communications from the A. F. of L. on this matter be read. Carried.

Communications were read as follows:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1909
Mr. Harry D. Thomas, Secretary
Ohio State Federation of Labor,
717 Superior Ave., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:—I inclose for the information of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, copy of circular which was mailed to every central body and state branch at the time of its issuance, by order of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. For the guidance of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, I desire to repeat that part of the decision of the Executive Council appearing on the second page of the circular, which reads as follows:

The Executive Council also decided to and urgently requests and appeals to all organized labor of America to recognize Messrs. Frank J. McNulty, Peter W. Collins and J. E. McCadden as the bona fide officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and to recognize such locals only as entitled to full recognition, which are in full affiliation with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of which Messrs. McNulty, Collins and McCadden are President, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively:

Section 1 of Article XI of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor reads as follows:

No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for

violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention.

I also beg further to direct your attention to the following action of the Minneapolis convention:

It has been brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee by protests handed to the Committee on Credentials and referred to us, that a number of the central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are violating the laws of that body by seating the representatives of dual and seceding organizations, or those who are antagonistic to the Federation and its affiliated bodies and illegally unseating or refusing to admit delegates, representing National or International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to rigidly enforce the laws of the American Federation of Labor, governing the action of central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Any central body failing to comply with the laws shall have its charter revoked.

You will understand that the provision of the constitution to which the above action directs attention and instructs enforcement, is with a view to instill such discipline as will protect the welfare of organized trades from just such conditions as now menace the Electrical Workers. If it were generally understood that no seceding local would receive any support or recognition whatsoever from the labor movement, a way would be found to settle differences which arise in the ranks of organizations, other than by the drastic measures resorted to by the seceding faction of Electrical Workers. We know that our organizations of labor are far from being perfect. Time and experience, however, prove the weak points, and when there are conditions to be remedied they should be remedied within the ranks of an organization. The strength of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as well as any organ-

ization having such conditions to contend with, could be torn asunder and absolutely crippled insofar as making any possible progress under the present conditions is concerned. In other words, the work of years of building it up and strengthening it to its present standing can in a few months be put at naught.

You will, therefore, realize the necessity of thorough discipline being exercised in governing the relations of the members of organized labor. When they have grievances they must adjust them in an intelligent and practical manner, and it is unreasonable to suppose that the labor movement should allow them to jeopardize the entire welfare of a trade and place it in just the position that the enemies of our movement desire, or countenance any affiliated organization in supporting such tactics by giving their adherents recognition.

I trust that this communication will receive careful consideration, in order that the Ohio State Federation of Labor may govern itself in accordance with the directions of this decision, and thus conform to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1909.

Dear Sir and Brother:—I desire to inform you that the charters of the following central bodies have been revoked for failure to enforce the constitution of the A. F. of L., and therefore are not entitled to be represented in the Ohio State Federation of Labor:

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,
FOSTORIA, OHIO,
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1909.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Your favor of September 29th received with acknowledgement of my communication stating that the charters of Steubenville, Fostoria, Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, have been revoked for not complying with the constitution and are therefore not entitled to representation in the Ohio State Federation of Labor. You say the matter will be submitted to the Executive Board and to the convention when it convenes October 12th.

I also note your personal statement that you cannot understand how the Cleveland body, at least, is not entitled to representation when they have appealed to the convention. I desire to say that the American Federation of Labor today issued a charter to the unions of Cleveland, Ohio, as the Federation of Labor of Cleveland, Ohio. The Central body holding a charter from the American Federation of Labor, of course, will be entitled to be represented in the Ohio State body.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1909.

Dear Sir and Brother:—I have just received a letter from Fred A. Busche, Secretary of the Jefferson County Trades and Labor Assembly, stating that at the meeting held on the 10th they voted by an overwhelming majority to comply with the laws of the A. F. of L. and instructed their secretary to apply for the return of the charter. Application has been received and charter mailed to them today. Therefore, Steubenville, O., is now in good standing with the American Federation of Labor, and entitled to be represented in the Ohio State Federation of Labor.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8, 1909.

Dear Sir and Brother:—The charter of the Trades Union and Labor Council of Newark, Ohio, has been revoked today for refusal to unseat the seceding local of Electrical Workers, and thus comply with Section 1 of Article XI of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor. This body is, therefore, not entitled to affiliation with the Ohio State Federation of Labor and should be stricken from its rolls until such time as it does comply with the constitution of the American Federation of Labor and unseat the seceding Electrical Workers.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Mr. J. J. Reid, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was then recognized and spoke in part as follows:

Mr. President and Delegates of the Ohio Federation of Labor:

It seems that the argument from all sides, both yesterday afternoon and this morning, is sustaining the law. Some delegates are so anxious to sustain that law that they want to convict and condemn the Electrical Workers without even giving them a trial. Those are not the principles that trades unionists espouse, because trades unionists all over believe that actions carry some weight, that a square deal is due every man, more especially union men. Not so from the statements enunciated here this morning. Delegates have used the words secessionists and dual organizations. One gentleman yesterday afternoon declared a dual organization was a body that would not carry out the policies of their international. I agree with him. I am going to demonstrate to you by proof (and we come here with the documents) that the Electrical Workers who are trying to get their seats in this convention are not a dual body. The word secessionists is a handy weapon for some people in the trades

union to holler when they want to divert the attention of the trade unionists from themselves. Brothers, the principles of the trade unionists stand for something higher. You must recognize the fact that there is some merit in our case when the entire labor movement is protesting against the so-called decision of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council of eleven men. I am going to give to you, if permissible, Mr. Chairman, and I don't believe I can give it in ten minutes, a brief history of the Electrical Workers' controversy, and I am going to submit the proofs here, beyond the contradiction of any man, that we are right. There is no story told until both sides are told. I will bring you back, gentlemen, to the history of the Electrical Workers some two years ago. I want to show you first that this so-called misnomer faction that you term the "Reed Faction," was never created until the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. I will allow you to draw your own conclusions of the motive that prompts such decisions and if you want to hear it all, we have living witnesses of it right in this organization. Our organization is practically a craft organization divided into sections. There was no such a thing as factions in our organization two years ago. You know the electrical trade is only in its infancy. Four years was too long between conventions. A year ago last February, in our organization, five local unions, no two of which were in the same district, appealed to the Grand Secretary for a referendum vote for a special convention. There was no factional fight in our organization at that time. Our constitution was followed out to the letter in this appeal. We have today the original receipts from the Grand Secretary to these locals acknowledging that appeal. But months have passed and they never put the referendum. Our Grand President, instead of giving them the referendum they needed

absolutely ignored them. He went from coast to coast lobbying for himself for a new position. He also went to Europe during the strike period. He ignored them completely. They submitted their referendum to the local unions to vote upon, disfranchising every man from a local traveling card. In the meantime (and some one will tell you that the opposition held up the funds of the organization) in the meantime the Grand Treasurer of our organization was fired, discharged, on a simple telegram from the Grand Secretary to the Grand President, without any investigation, without any charges against him. They had their reason for doing so. Evidence was produced at our convention to show that these officers took a trip in an automobile with a banker in Springfield, Ill., and he told them, "there is a house that a labor leader owns, and you can own one, too, but we cannot give you 4 per cent on your deposit; we will give you 2 per cent." In the meantime the Grand President was out on the coast. He finds out that he cannot settle the trouble in San Francisco without the assistance of the labor boss in San Francisco, and the Grand Vice President of our Brotherhood was discharged at his behest. Then McCarthy merged the scab local union he had with the old local union. On the merging of it this Grand President said that he would assume the debt of Local No. 6 for the Brotherhood. He was generous without authority, and of course they recognized his generosity. He wiped out some indebtedness for New York, and they made him a present of a diamond ring worth \$700, to the detriment of our organization. We could not get a referendum for a special convention and you rank and file who are talking about order, where do you begin that law? Make the rank and file suffer by law, or do you sustain the rank and file which makes it possible for our officers to exist? Such a condition of affairs in the International Brotherhood certainly

needs consideration. I ask you, gentlemen, if your organization was situated in a like manner, how would you feel? When they fired the Grand Treasurer and tied up the funds the men who were working for this International were stranded.

Some brothers say that it is possible for a section of the Brotherhood to get control of the entire Brotherhood, and the majority can be wrong. I absolutely disagree with you. It is possible for a few men to conspire, but it is entirely impossible for a whole body to conspire.

After they had refused to acknowledge the second referendum for a special convention, we arrived at the month of June of last year, this Grand President was still on the coast. He made a trip from San Francisco to Los Angeles. McNulty accepted another position. I saw the contract he signed in June, 1908. Does a man accept positions before his term expires if he don't see the "handwriting on the wall," or does it show fear of some kind to face the wishes of his organization? He called a meeting of the Executive Board. I want to define to you the duties of the Grand President. The duties of the Grand President of our organization I define in words like this:

"He shall have power to settle all questions of law and jurisdiction, all controversies between locals and the Brotherhood; absolute power, only reversed by a vote of his Executive Board, and the Executive Board decision can only be reversed by a referendum vote to the rank and file of our organization."

He called this Executive meeting in June. At that time two other local unions sent out a call for a referendum vote. The agitation for a special convention was universal in our organization. In the meantime this Executive Board met. They did not know why they assembled. There were 47 in number assembled there beside the Executive Board. Every district sent delegates there demanding a special convention. They tabulated the votes recorded for a

special convention, and this Executive Board, whose decision can only be reversed by a vote of the rank and file, voted unanimously for a convention and changed the time and place to St. Louis, November 15. And the reason they changed, they stated, from Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis, was that the state fair would be held in Springfield at that time, and hotel accommodations could not be procured. They called the Grand President into the Executive Board meeting, and they said, "McNulty, in case Collins does not send out the credentials for this convention, what will you do?" He said, "I will see that they are sent out myself." The delegates dispersed and went to their homes.

I have before me a letter, dated Springfield, August 10, from McNulty, Grand President, to Brother Roebuck, 108 Elm street, Lima, O.:

"Dear Sir and Brother:—Your favor of the 9th inst. received, and would say in reply that the sending out of the convention call comes under the jurisdiction of the Grand Secretary, which he is working on at this time."

On the 11th of August the local unions of our Brotherhood received a circular letter dated Springfield, August 11th, but postmarked from Chelsea, Mass., stating that Collins had consulted a Boston lawyer on the legality of the convention, and in the opinion of the lawyer, this convention if held would be illegal. (The President at the time this circular letter was sent out from Boston was in St. Louis looking after hotel accommodations. The entire Brotherhood was thrown into chaos again. That convention was called, and was the largest one in the history of the Brotherhood—220 delegates, representing 198 local unions, approximately. But these two grand officers did not appear at this convention; nor would not.

They went into executive session, elected their own chairman, and they were four days and four nights going into these complaints; they im-

peached them, dismissed them and elected new officers. The rank and file were ignored by two men whom they had elected to such positions, and get their backing from others who were intrusted with similar positions. I was elected. They created the factions. We could not get the books and papers of our office. They procured an injunction on us as soon as we were elected. We had to do business. We opened up a new set of books, and we went on and done business without a nickel; went into office without a cent. I wrote to President Gompers at that time. I have got a copy of the letter with me. I asked him to change the directorate. I wrote again and asked him for credentials for our delegates to go to Denver. I received no reply and went to Washington. Brother Gompers was there. He said, "I cannot give you credentials, Brother Reed, there is a split in your organization." He said, "Bring your delegates to Denver and I will appoint a committee to investigate your case."

At the A. F. of L. convention after the committee was appointed I went directly from President Gompers over to the chair where Brother Fitzgerald was sitting, and I said, "Fitzgerald, you are appointed on that committee; I know that your mind is made up as to what you will do; now, I am not going to object to your name on that committee, because we have got the proof to submit to you." "Well," he said, "you will get justice." We know what justice we got. There was as much evidence on one side as there was on the other.

When I returned to Springfield, Ill., our bookkeeper told me that there was also another member of that committee doing "gum-shoe work" in Collins' office. The Denver agreement was read. With us here we have the original copy of that agreement.

You realize that if it was fighting we wanted we could have fought on. Even in the A. F. of L. convention we gave utterance to the fact that

we would resign all our offices and submit them to the referendum of the rank and file. We have always been willing to submit this matter to the referendum of our organization, while the other side has not. The arbitrator was appointed by President Gompers. Part of this agreement was that both sides deposit all their funds; the joint trust fund to be placed in a bank that Brother Gompers would designate. The first hitch we had on the agreement was the selection of this Lincoln Bank which was the depository of McNulty and Collins — one bank out of thirteen, that was bribed by certificates of stock. This bank was selected out of thirteen. We have President Gompers' letter here stating that he had decided on that bank, and it would stand.

It was also agreed by both parties to this Denver agreement that we allow local unions to send per capita to either office and we were to use our efforts honestly, through a circular letter written by McNulty and I, these circular letters to be submitted to Brother Hamilton so that he could see if there was any sleeper in it. Even then, the referendum vote taken for a special convention was defeated.

Lie! It is a hard word, but men that can't tell the truth by mistake, you can't call it anything else.

The first thing I did in carrying out the Denver agreement, I waited in Springfield for the arrival of arbiters McNulty and Collins. They did not come later on. Mr. Hamilton joined me here in Toledo with our Vice President, and we took up the matter of withdrawing the suits, according to the Denver agreement. But while in the City of Toledo, Mr. Hamilton expressed his opinion to a fellow trades unionist of his that Reed and his bunch have got to get down and out. All we want is the money in the bank. Still we gave them rope enough to hang themselves. While we were here, Mr. Collins again writes out to the local unions that the A. F. of L. went on

record acknowledging McNulty and Collins as the grand officers of this convention, and that our convention was illegal and not warranted, and they should send their per capita tax to him. They blewed all over the country that the A. F. of L. Executive Council was their friend. They stated that they would leave it in their hands, and they knew the decision that would be made. I said, gentlemen, decisions do not settle international controversies. Investigation might help. I said you come to our office any hour unannounced and make an investigation.

This Mr. Hamilton, the arbitrator, and Mr. McNulty, went to the Executive Council at its next meeting and demanded a decision (you will find it in the March issue of the Federationist), and the so-called decision was rendered, the A. F. of L. Executive Council assuming the powers to determine who should be our officers.

When I was in the city of Washington that very month, I went to the office of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and I asked President Kirby how we stood on his books. It is only the wire men of our organization that are protected by the Building Trades. Previous to this organization of Building Trades we paid per capita tax on 30,000. We never had 32,500 members in our history. Collins' own report for three years shows the approximate membership of our organization based on per capita tax, mind you, was only 24,000 members. He also increased our per capita tax in the A. F. of L. from 16,000 to 32,500 but you did not see it in the Federationist today. They also are themselves a suspended body of the A. F. of L., this opposition that you are trying to sustain, that has only got one local in the State of Ohio. The Federation receipts will show. Still the A. F. of L. is trying to disrupt our international body. We have got some 330 odd locals on our books. Twenty-six votes were recorded on the adoption of their constitu-

tion in their late convention. This is the game you are tryig to sustain against the will of the rank and file. Now, have trades unionists the right to appeal to you when the high tribunal has arbitrarily decided and created a dual body, when we wish to affiliate? We are the rank and file of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. We went to a convention that these men called themselves, and did not attend. Now, who are the dual body of men of Electrical Workers? These are men whom you are asked to sustain. These are facts you never heard in your localities, because the average trades unionists are not familiar with it as the men who are fighting this battle. There is one side of our organization protected by the Building Trades. They want you to unseat us so they can create dual organizations in Ohio, making conditions worse. That is trades unionism with a vengeance, isn't it? That is law with a vengeance.

Brothers, there is no man in the world who would like to believe more in the fallability of man than I, but eleven men called the Executive Council of the Federation are not the labor movement. There are a good many eleven men here; a good many trades unionists here who are just as familiar with the rights of men as those eleven men.

Now, the convention of the American Federation of Labor will open on the 8th of next month. If they revoke your charter to unseat us, you of course have the right to appeal. But these men who have been talking law from Cleveland this morning—God, I know these men who are calling others secessionists and espousing their kind of law, were the first to organize a secessionist Central Body in the City of Cleveland. There is a great deal of difference in the term secession as applied and it puts me very much in mind of the "pickpockets" who get two boys to fight to gather a crowd. We stand around and watch this fight, and stop one first and then the other, and

when the pickpockets get through with us they will holler "Cop," and when we get away we find we have been "buncoed" again. I am not telling you this humorous story to create sentiment. We have proofs here, and more. These men have misappropriated our funds. Their official mouthpiece is here. He could not be dragged on the floor this morning. Probably other delegates if given the opportunity will enlighten you a great deal more than I have. Gentlemen I am going to sit down, but if you wish to ask any questions, I will answer any question submitted to me with proof. I wish to thank you.

Delegate Davio then moved that Mr. Grant Hamilton, representing the A. F. of L., present the A. F. of L. side of this controversy. Carried.

The Chair called for Bro. Hamilton to address the convention.

MR. HAMILTON.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the Ohio State Federation of Labor:

I am not going to make very many statements. It is very easy to make statements and somewhat difficult to prove them. In the latter part of the speech just closed, the statement about the pickpocket, the gentleman was extremely well versed in that kind of business, and it seems indeed strange that I should have been complimented beyond the point that I ought to have been, when it was stated that Mr. McNulty and myself went to the Executive Council and demanded a decision from that body. Just think of it! that McNulty and Grant Hamilton demanded of the highest tribunal of labor that they make such a decision. If I were an auditor in this audience, I should certainly take that with a considerable grain of salt.

The labor movement in this country is imposed upon to a very large extent, by its unconscientious men. It is not necessary to get upon this platform to abuse and villify men in their absence, and I will not villify men that are present. Let me say to you

that I am at all times willing to meet fair and just discussion, and I don't usually make statements that I have not the courage of my convictions to stand behind. When the gentleman makes the statement that I told a gentleman in this town that I was going to put the Reed bunch down and out, he tells an absolute falsehood. I never have said that. I never have made any expression of that kind. Prior to this contest, which came up at the Denver convention, I did not know a single individual connected with either side, but I do know of some of the things that transpired at the convention, and that was that there were two sets of credentials presented there, and that the committee, in order that each case might have a proper hearing, recommended to the convention that a special committee be appointed, and it was done. When that special committee was appointed (or rather, when President Gompers selected the committee), (I am going to ask those who are auditors, my throat is not very good this morning, if you will kindly give your attention, I will be as brief as I can, whispering annoys a speaker—kindly refrain a few minutes), and when Mr. Gompers selected this committee we wrote them on a piece of paper and he called Mr. Reed and Mr. McNulty to the platform and said to them, "Is that committee, or any part of it, objectionable to either one of you?" they both accepted the committee.

There is a gentleman here, a member of the Fitzgerald organization, Brother Behner, I believe he can justify to the high character and honesty of Denny Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts. That committee held six or seven sessions, things material and immaterial came before the committee, and when the committee arose and made its report to the convention, both sides of this controversy had ample time to present its case to the entire convention, and after all discussion was over, it was adopted by a vote 159 to 22. I want to say that the report of that committee con-

tained provisions whereby a united brotherhood could be had, and among the 22 who voted against the report of that committee, there are some here today who are fighting battles for the secessionists. I desire to draw this out for the reason that where it is possible to settle a dispute a man who is honest in his motives in the trade union movement, would certainly accept anything towards the settlement of an international dispute. The report of the committee provided that an arbitrator be appointed, and to that position I was appointed, and when I was appointed, Mr. Gompers called Mr. Reed and Mr. McNulty to the platform with myself, and asked both of the gentlemen whether they were satisfied with his appointment to take charge of the matters, or rather, to a mediator. There was no objection at that time, and thinking I might be of some service to the opposing factions, I got them together in conference, and the first conference adjourned to a second conference and at the second one an agreement was signed. That agreement contained the signatures of J. J. Reed, who just spoke. That agreement specifically stipulated the one thing upon which this settlement could be made, taking the report of the committee as a basis. This gentleman understood fully every provision of that agreement. It was plain, concise and to the point. The first clause to be observed was that every suit at law should at once be dismissed. The agreement was signed on November 20, in the evening. Telegrams were sent forth to the attorneys for both sides, and on the morning of the 21st, I presented a report to the then closing convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in that report was included a telegram to Peter W. Collins, from Graham, at Springfield, stating that the suit which they had instituted had been withdrawn. The other side until this day has not withdrawn a single suit in the conferences. It again stipulated that a bark should be selected in Springfield, Ill., into which should

be deposited the funds of the entire organization, and that bank to be selected by President Gompers, and President Gompers not being familiar with the banking institutions at Springfield, telegraphed to Mr. W. T. Ryan, who was then International Secretary of the United Mine Workers, and whose residence had been in Springfield for a number of years. He asked Mr. Ryan to recommend a bank. Mr. Ryan telegraphed back, "Telegram received. Recommend Lincoln bank." The United Mine Workers had in the Lincoln bank at the time of which I speak a deposit of \$50,000. Mr. Sullivan absolutely refused to deposit the funds in this bank, giving only the reason that it was business reasons why he would not accept it. I came east, came to Toledo to see Oliver Meyer, who had filed the cross petition, and to see Louie Geib, in Cleveland, and two joint conferences were held. Everything on earth was done to make a settlement of this matter. The Executive Council took it in hand themselves when Mr. Reed and Mr. McNulty appeared before them in January, and if I may go back for a second to the Denver convention, before the special committee had opened for work, Mr. McNulty and Mr. Collins made this statement, so I am informed: That they said to Reed and his followers, "If you will agree with us on a special convention, we will agree with you if you will with us, not to become candidates for any office within the gift of the Brotherhood, and we will go behind it and make it one magnificent organization."

The records of the committee show, however, that the opposition said no.

In the negotiations upon this matter the attorney for Mr. Reed and his colleagues, applied for an abrogation of that agreement. In other words, the agreement which they had voluntarily signed, knowing full well its contents, they were willing to simply brush aside the solemn obligation which they had entered into. It was reported throughout this country that

the Executive Council rendered the decision 32 days in advance of my report. To the sane man, such things ought to be ridiculous, but the American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, endeavored at its January meeting to get these two gentlemen together. Mr. Reed refused all overtures, and Mr. McNulty said to Mr. Reed, "You come with me and we will go into a room and we will lock it and you and I, as representatives of these two organizations, will make an agreement to bring this Brotherhood back again." Mr. Reed stated that he would make no more agreements, as there are always two sides to an argument, and when a man comes upon this platform and makes the statements which he did of men who are absent shows a cowardice that only the most despicable men will use. There is a stenographer here who has his entire speech, and I am going to ask that gentleman some time during this convention to put his name to that speech. If a man can so lightly assail other's characters, they surely should be willing to place their signature over what they say, and if it can be done, there may be something in store in the future for those who so lightly talk about other men's characters.

Now, I just want to change the subject to the question before this convention, the one of law. I am going to say to you that I have always been an organization man, never have been a croaker, I have never been a sore-head. I have always been with the men in power. I am going to repeat that I am with those men who are in power to hold up their hands. I stand with Jim Lynch, of my organization, as does Max Hayes, and I will always stand by them until the majority of my organization says to me, "We have no further need of your services." But it is a question of law, and because my friend, Max Hayes, through the motion he made yesterday, will undoubtedly take the floor, I want to draw, or relate, a few instances relative to the discipline and the law as conducted, or rather, as it

is enforced in the International Typographical Union. There was a law enacted by the Typographical Union and on the first day of January, 1906, that every man who carried a card in that organization should either commence working on an eight-hour day or go on a strike. The St. Louis Union, No. 8, in the face of that law, signed a contract overlapping the 1st day of January, 1906, for a nine-hour day, and the executive power of the Typographical Union suspended its charter. Why? Simply because the Typographical Union had that law, and they enforced it.

In the City of Butte, my friend Hayes knows full well, the storm of trouble in that city, of where Jim Lynch, with the executive power, signed a contract with the newspaper publishers without the consent of the members of the Butte Union, because it had appeared, and it appeared that those men were endeavoring to start a secession movement from our organization. One of the peculiar things in the matter of discipline was when the Butte Union subsequently sent out a scurrilous letter, of which you will remember, and at the following convention the Butte Union was called upon the carpet and they were told by the convention that they must go back to their homes and write a retraction of the scurrilous document and then send it to the national headquarters that it might be censured before it was sent broadcast, and this was done.

If the Typographical Union insists upon discipline, I cannot understand why the American Federation of Labor cannot, as it has been one of the great factors of the great labor movement and undoubtedly will be a part and parcel of the great union labor movement, as recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

It is true that we find published in the current newspapers that if certain things are not done, that the entire national labor movement is going to the damnation how-wows, but let me tell you the American labor movement is going to go on despite

the opinions of men who desire to place some stigma or some odium upon those who have served them for many and many a day, and it is true that some may adopt the phrase of our Brother Brais about the aristocracy of the labor movement, and I presume, as a printer, that our organization is classed as the aristocracy in the labor movement, but I used to belong to that aristocracy that traveled up and down the Missouri River and they were called pirates. Many a time have I cooked my meal in an oyster can or a tomato can, and we are still resting upon the foundation built by those men, and there was a strict discipline among old union men of those days. Fortunately it is true we made possible the great organizations that we have built today.

If the Ohio Federation of Labor, in its wisdom, believes that it should try international cases, that it is competent to decide upon questions of national importance, in the labor movement, there is no legal law to prevent this body from doing so. But it is not in the scheme of organization that we should go from the top down. The American Federation of Labor does not decide these cases until each side has had an opportunity to present its side in full, and these decisions are not made in an idle and trivial spirit. They are made for the best interests of those who toil, and with the rights of organization. If these men had 80 per cent of the Electrical Workers, then according to the books of the regular organization there are 75,000 Electrical Workers organized. I just refer to the statement made by Mr. Reed as to how they overpaid their per capita tax on 30,000. I am not, as the old fellow said, an "arithmetician," but I can see the difference between this 80 per cent that you are talking about and the per capita tax that we are told about. Rather, I should say, I would like to tell a story, and if there are any spinsters present I hope they will take no offense. I think if Mr. Reed is satisfied, that he is like

the old maid. When asked why she did not get married, why, she said, I am satisfied; I have a parrot that swears, a monkey that drinks whiskey, and a cat that stays out all night.

If this labor movement is to be kept intact, laws will have to be enforced, and if these gentlemen who represent the seceding Electrical Workers have the best interests of the labor movement at heart, and if they are able to transact their own business as an institution, why do they come to the American Federation of Labor organizations and endeavor to break in. You have heard upon this platform implications against the Executive Council, of these eleven men running the labor movement. Yet at the same time, while they criticise the American Federation of Labor, they are still trying to break into it. They are not very consistent in my opinion. They are very inconsistent, and if they desired to have made a settlement in this case, it could have been made.

Just one more remark and I am going to conclude. I listened to my friend Egan yesterday, when he made an address of welcome, and in the fore part of his speech he mentioned about charter worshipers, and then a little further along he told you we must have discipline. Yesterday I saw the charter of the American Federation of Labor hanging upon that banner, but you do not see it today. Let me ask the question, Why? Are those who are in charge of it ashamed of it? I am not ashamed of it. I am not ashamed of the charter of my organization, and I am not ashamed of my affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and it seems strange that there are a number of gentlemen who are taking the opposition's side of this case, who seem to be in a very peculiar frame of mind, and have some peculiar beliefs. But I want to say to the delegates to this convention that the American Federation of Labor, as the parent body of this la-

bor movement, is here to stay, and whatever the Ohio Federation may in its wisdom do, it will still go on in its great work of humanity, and to those who attempt, by abuse and by villification, to try and destroy its effectiveness, will sometime learn that the great truths that have been embodied in that institution have been of some value.

I listened this morning to Mr. Rumsey, and I was grieved, Mr. Chairman, a member of the Metal Polishers, and from whose organization originated the cause for which Sam Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison today stand under a jail sentence. He stood upon this floor, and with all at his command he tries to strike down the institution which tried to win the battle which his organization instituted in the City of St. Louis. If that is consistency, if that is loyalty, I know not what those terms mean. I want to say to you, to all of you, that men should be at least consistent, and that the men who have spent their lives in this labor movement should not be lightly cast aside, unless you have good and sufficient reasons therefore. Those men whose names are handled lightly, and without much consideration, have had many temptations placed before them, but they proved their worth, their honesty and their fidelity to the trades union movement. I do not find in my make-up anything except that which clings closely to the trades union movement. I might be termed a "pure and simpler." Yes, I am a "pure and simpler," because that is what has made the progress, and made my bread and butter, and that great organization has been antagonized, and has been antagonized in this instance, because the men of a peculiar belief are making an attempt for a general assault upon the highest tribunal of labor. It is as of yore. There are men in this movement who have the courage of their convictions, and they have the stamina to stand by what they believe is right. Laws in the American

Federation of Labor are made to be enforced; laws in national unions are made to be enforced. It is absolutely necessary to have discipline. We must give up a portion of our liberty that all may be free, and when you try to strike or to stick the dagger of secession into the very vitals of the Ohio Federation of Labor, you are going to let flow the life blood of the labor movement of this state. Some laugh, some jest and others ridicule law; and one gentleman in particular, whose name I do not know (and I would forbear speaking it, did I know it), sat close to me yesterday in the back of the hall, and he said, I tell you discipline in my organization is what has made it. He says when our Executive Board meets every Thursday night we make those fellows walk the chalk. We make them walk along, and they take their turns before they get to the board, and they see they have to pass the proper examination, and if they are notified to meet on a certain night to pass the examination, and there being, perhaps, quite a crowd present, and he having to wait for his turn, goes home tired of waiting, he says the next day if we find him in the shop we take him off, and we do not let him go to work until the Board meets again the following week, and we fine him a dollar for it. From what I have seen, that gentleman is not in favor of enforcing the American Federation of Labor law. If you expect to play that game of Philip drunk and Philip sober, you never have a satisfactory organization. In this American movement there must be order and discipline. But in this idea that you must foment and create animosity against those who lead this movement, it seems to me rather out of place. The laws of the American Federation of Labor are made by the great international trades unions of this country. Mr. Kemper spoke this morning in reference to this law, and yet Louis Kemper has sat in the convention of the Federation year in and year out and never one word has he uttered against that law. My friend, Max Hayes, has

been honored by my organization as a delegate to the Federation of Labor, and I believe was there when that law was first created, and it passed without a dissenting vote, and at the Minneapolis convention that same law was strengthened by making it mandatory upon the Executive Council to enforce that law, and yet these men that sat there never opened their mouth, never raised their voice, never said one word against its being made into law. Jimmy Woods told you yesterday that a delegate from a Central Body was the one that introduced that amendment to the constitution, and he made a correct statement, and there are many of the laws in force today by the Federation that come from men or have come from men who are members or delegates from Central Bodies and local trades unions. But why is it proposed that the Ohio Federation of Labor should go on record as against carrying out Section 1 of Article II of the constitution? Don't you require by law that the membership of this body shall pay a certain sum per month per member? Is there any authority given to your officers in the interim to change the rate of per capita tax and open every avenue you like? You can find that the law that has been created by the workers of this country has been done so for the purpose of making our movement a little better, a little more secure; and with the statements which have been made, why is it that the pleas are being made to seat these men? One says it is only a short month until the American Federation convention meets, and it has been pretty near one short year that many of the Central Bodies in the State of Ohio were notified of the decision rendered by the Executive Council. In one instance, I am informed that the communications sent out dated February 11th, never saw the light of day in one Central Body until some time in the following May.

Now, my friends, I look to no man for my fidelity and zeal for this great movement, and I believe it to be the duty of every delegate to this conven-

tion to tell the seceding locals that the labor movement, the great interest of the labor movement, is greater than the interest of one or two unions; that those men should go back to where they belong, to recognize a constituted authority in the labor movement; and when that is done, that we will be in a position to give the Electrical Workers in this country plenty of assistance. I hold no personal animus against the seceders as a seceding body; nor do I believe that any considerable number of organizations feel otherwise; but duty must be considered. If I have a law in my organization that makes me receive for my labor \$5.00 per day, I am going to see that law executed, and I sincerely trust that the delegates to this convention will, by their votes, place this Ohio State Federation of Labor upon record as being in favor of law and order in the labor movement; that it say so emphatically, and that in future no

dual or seceding union will ever knock at the door of your organization for admittance. And in conclusion, if it is the wisdom of this body of delegates to overturn, to defy the laws under which they are working, then I shall indeed be sorry. I sincerely trust that such will not be the case. I hope that you men and women will arise in the dignity of labor and put the final touch upon this by standing steadfastly, by truth, honesty, justice and the best interests of the American Federation of Labor, and I thank you.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, Delegate Rumsey asked that the delegates meet at 1:30 at the Wayne Hotel, and take a trip to the Libbey Glass Works.

Moved that we adjourn to reconvene at 3:30 p. m. Lost.

Moved that we adjourn to meet tomorrow at 9 o'clock a. m. Carried.

THIRD DAY--MORNING SESSION.

President Lewis called convention to order at 9 a. m.

Reading of minutes were dispensed with, the chair stating the proceedings would soon be on the tables.

Committee on Credentials reported additional delegates and on motion same was accepted.

Resolutions and bills submitted were as follows:

Resolution No. 8.

By Edward E. Tharp, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Branch No. 73:

A bill for an act to protect the public health by prohibiting the collection of second-hand bottles or jars or the sale of second-hand bottles or jars, or the sale of goods in second-hand bottles or jars, providing punishment for the violation of the same, repealing laws in conflict therewith.

Section 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the

State of Ohio. That whoever gathers discarded bottles or jars, except the same be immediately broken or cullet, or whoever sells discarded bottles or jars or whoever bottles, sells or offers for sale any foodstuff, drinks or medicine for internal use put up in any bottle or jar that has been used as a package or cover for any kind of goods, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding twenty days. Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person, firm or corporation that refills bottles or jars originally made for its own use, if the bottles or jars are first thoroughly cleansed and sterilized, nor shall anything herein contained be construed to prevent any individual who has accumulated bottles or jars by having purchased the same and used the contents from refilling or having the same refilled

with similar or other articles for his own home use.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the County Board of Health to enforce the provisions of this Act, and he shall receive as compensation therefor the sum of three dollars for each conviction, to be paid by the defendant and taxed as a part of the costs in the case.

Section 3. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Resolution No. 9.

By Delegates Griffiths and Kaps. Resolution from Toledo Lodge No. 105, I. A. of M., Toledo, O.:

Whereas, The action of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., compelling central organizations of cities and states to expell the delegates of the Flint Glassworkers' Union is not a wise act in the opinion of Toledo Lodge No. 105, I. A. of M., and,

Whereas, At the last convention of the Flint Glassworkers' Union held in Brooklyn, N. Y., several months ago a resolution passed by that convention providing for a committee of arbitration to settle the difficulty existing between the Flint Glassworkers' Union and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, this committee of arbitration to consist of three members to be chosen as follows: One member by the Flints, and one member by the Bottle Blowers, and these two members to select the third, all three members to be from national or international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.; and,

Whereas, This fair proposition offered by the Flints and absolutely in line with harmony and unionism was refused by the Bottle Blowers' Association, and,

Whereas, The Central Labor Union of Toledo refused to expell the delegates of the Flint Glassworkers' Union, and that the three Flint Glassworkers' Unions withdrew their dele-

gates from the Central Labor Union, thereby putting in practice the principle of harmony and to prevent the withdrawal of the charter from the Central Labor Union, and,

Whereas, The three Flint Glassworkers' Unions of Toledo are considered the best organized and faithful body in carrying out the principles for which organized labor stands and are most liberal financially, and,

Whereas, We believe that Brother Hayes, president of the Bottle Blowers' Association, in his capacity as a member of the Executive Board of the A. F. of L., is to a great extent responsible for the autocratic edict expelling Flint delegates from central and state organizations, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates representing the O. F. of L. at the next convention of the A. F. of L. be instructed as follows: To introduce at the next convention of the A. F. of L. legislation which will change the constitution of the A. F. of L. that will give the state and central bodies the rights of referendum on all changes in the A. F. of L. constitution.

Fraternally submitted by instructions of the unanimous vote of Toledo Lodge No. 105, I. A. of M.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 10.

By Delegates J. A. Robinson and L. C. Van Ness:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our belief in the efficiency of the initiative and referendum, and hereby endorse the resolution introduced by the Executive Board, and call on the next General Assembly to submit same to a vote of the people at the next general election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 11.

By Wm. C. Groeniger, Plumbers No. 162:

Resolved, That the Ohio Federation of Labor, through its Legislative

Committee, aid and assist the Ohio State Association of the United Association in the passage of the following amended state plumbing bill:

A BILL

To create the office of State Inspector of Plumbing, defining the duties of the office, fixing the compensation of the incumbent thereof, providing for an appropriation for the necessary expense in connection therewith, and fixing a penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of this act:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Section 1. There shall be, and is hereby, established and created in this state the office of State Inspector of Plumbing, under the direction and supervision of the State Board of Health.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health, within ten days after the passage and approval of this act, to appoint an elector of this state to fill the office of state inspector of plumbing, and to hold office until such a time as his successor may be appointed and qualified. The person so appointed must be a practical sanitary plumber with at least ten years' experience. The State Board of Health shall have the power to make and enforce rules and regulations governing plumbing to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of said inspector of plumbing as often as instructed by the State Board of Health to inspect any and all public or private institutions, sanitariums, hospitals, schools, prisons, factories, workshops, or places where men, women and children are or might be employed, and to condemn any and all unsanitary or defective plumbing that may be found in connection therewith, and to order such changes in the method of construction of the drainage and ventilation as well as the arrangement of the plumbing appliances, as may be necessary to insure the safety of the public health.

Sec. 4. He shall hold himself in readiness at any and all times to go to any part of the state if so directed by the State Board of Health, for the purpose of making a sanitary inspection of any building or other place that they have reason to believe is in such a condition as to be a menace to the public health. He is not to interfere with the actions of local inspectors of plumbing in cities where such are employed, except in cases where the same is ordered by the State Board of Health or is requested by the local board of health of the city, village or township; but in all cases where questions of sanitation may arise, such local inspectors of plumbing will be subservient to said state inspector of plumbing.

Sec. 5. When any building is found to be in a sanitary condition, or when changes which are ordered in the plumbing, drainage or ventilation have been made, and after a thorough inspection and approval by said inspector of plumbing, he shall issue a certificate signed by himself and countersigned by the State Board of Health, which must be posted in a conspicuous place for the benefit of the public at large. Upon notification by said inspector, said certificate shall be revoked for any violation of this act.

Sec. 6. For each inspection and certificate so issued, except on inspections of state buildings or structures, he shall charge a fee of five dollars, such fee to be turned into the state treasury. If upon first inspection such work is found in sanitary condition, no charge is to be made for such inspection or certificate.

Sec. 7. Within ten days after his appointment the said inspector shall file with the attorney general a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, subject to his approval, the same to be deposited with the auditor of state.

Sec. 8. The inspector so appointed, shall not, during his term of office, be engaged or interested in the plumbing business or the sale of any

plumbing supplies, nor shall he act as agent, directly or indirectly, for any person or persons so engaged.

Sec. 9. He shall receive for his services a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly, and all necessary expenses.

Sec. 10. He shall have the power between sunrise and sunset to enter any public building where he has good and sufficient reason to believe that the sanitary condition of such premises is such as to endanger the public health, for the purpose of making such inspection as may be necessary to ascertain the condition of the same.

Sec. 11. He shall report quarterly to the State Board of Health the condition of all premises inspected by him; also the number of inspections and changes ordered, as well as any other information in connection with his office, that they may require.

Sec. 12. He shall be provided with a suitable office in the city of Columbus, as well as with all necessary apparatus for making tests, and such stationery as the business of his office may require.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of any owner, agent or manager of any public building where an inspection is ordered by said inspector of plumbing to cause or have the entire system of drainage and ventilation repaired, as he may direct. After due notice to repair such work, it shall be the duty of said owner, agent or manager to notify said inspector of plumbing that such work is ready for his inspection. Failing to have work ready for inspection at specified time of such notice, he will be subject to such penalty as is hereinafter provided.

Sec. 14. The test provided for such work shall consist of filling the entire system of drainage and ventilation with water, or subjecting the same to the smoke test, or in cases where it is not practicable to use either the above-mentioned tests, the peppermint test may be used.

Sec. 15. There shall hereby be

appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, to be used for salary and expenses of said inspector.

Sec. 16. Any person or persons, owner, agent or manager refusing, failing or neglecting to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and upon failure or refusal of any such person or persons, owner, agent or manager, to pay said fine or costs according to the order of the court, then such person or persons, owner, agent or manager shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than thirty days.

Section 17. It shall be the duty of said inspector of plumbing, upon receipt of the knowledge that any part of this act has been violated, to go before any justice of the peace and cause the arrest and prosecution of all persons of whom he has reason to believe are guilty of such violation.

Section 18. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

Resolution No. 11.

By Delegates Doyle and Kaps, Machinist No. 162 and 105:

Whereas, The law was enacted by the sixty-ninth (69th) general assembly of the State of Ohio, relating to the protection of employes of railroad corporations and other vocations, regarding the right of the individual to select for himself insurance, sick and disability protection, and

Whereas, The eighty-seventh volume of the Ohio Law reports, page 149 recites the contents of House Bill number 200 as a law enacted for the purpose of preventing any employe from being coerced into joining any of the "so-called Voluntary Reliefs," therefore, be it

Resolved, That we appeal to the convention to use its best means for the enforcement of said laws and that the State insurance commissioner be requested to use his department for the purpose of investigating the already existing unconstitutional associations in the State of Ohio.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

Resolution No. 12.

By Delegates Louis Biecker, Henry Buede, Ed Sauers, W. G. Watson and W. E. Huffman:

Whereas, The Stationary Firemen in this state introduced a bill in the Seventh-seventh General Assembly known as House Bill No. 120, for the licensing of stationary firemen, and,

Whereas, It is known that the lives of thousands of people are intrusted into the hands of incompetent firemen and others, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board and the legislative agent do all in their power to have a license law for firemen passed at the next session of the legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Resolution No. 13.

By Delegates Thos. Banron, Div. No. 272; J. A. Harvey, Div. No. 272; David Starr, Div. No. 285, and C. A. Allison, Div. No. 285, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees:

To the Officers and Delegates of the O. F. of L.:

We, the delegates to this twenty-sixth convention of the O. F. of L., representing the Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, do hereby request the endorsement of the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has been deemed unhealthy to operate a street or electric railway car with an open vestibule, and,

Whereas, We ask that the O. F. of L. to use every honorable effort to

bring about an amendment to the law now in force and have it charged to twelve months instead of eight.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 14.

By Delegate D. L. O'Brien, Boiler Makers Union No. 105.

Resolved, That the Ohio Federation of Labor, in the City of Toledo, Ohio, in convention assembled, in the month of October, 1909, does hereby indorse House Bill No. 939, introduced in the Seventy-seventh General Assembly at Columbus, to provide for the protection of life and property against loss or damage from the operation of steam boilers located in the State of Ohio, to provide for the inspection of steam boilers and to create the office of steam boiler inspector, and each and every union in the State of Ohio should use their best efforts to get this boiler inspector bill passed at the next General Assembly.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

Resolution No. 15.

By Rose L. Meyers, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers:

EIGHT-HOUR BILL FOR WOMEN.

To amend sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled, "An act for the preservation of the health of female employees employed in manufacturing mechanical and mercantile establishments," passed April 16, 1885, regulating employment of females in certain establishments.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Section 1. That sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled, "An act for the preservation of the health of female employees in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments," passed April 16, 1885, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Every person, partnership or corporation employing females in any factory, workshop, business office, telephone or telegraph office,

hotel, restaurant, bakery, millinery or dressmaking establishments, mercantile or other establishment, shall provide a suitable seat for the use of each female employe, and shall permit the use of such seats when such female employes are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed, and when the use thereof will not actually and necessarily interfere with the proper discharge of the duties of such employes and such seat shall be constructed, where practicable, with an automatic back support and so adjusted as to be a fixture and not obstruct employes in the performance of duty, and shall further provide a suitable lunch room, separate and apart from the work room, and in establishments where lunch rooms are provided, female employes shall be entitled to no less than thirty minutes for meal time; provided, that in any establishment aforesaid it is found impracticable to provide a suitable lunch room, as aforesaid, female employes shall be entitled to no less than one hour for meal time during which hour they shall be permitted to leave the establishment. Females over eighteen years of age shall not be employed nor permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any of the aforesaid establishments, nor in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages more than eight hours in any one day, nor more than forty-eight hours in any one week; meal time shall not be included as a part of the work hours of the week or day. The owner or agent of the building wherein any female is employed, shall provide on the same floor or the floor immediately above or below where such employe works, suitable and separate toilet and dressing rooms and water-closets, properly ventilated, for the exclusive use of such employes. Such dressing rooms and water-closets shall be situated together with one water-closet for every twenty-five females or less, and where there are more than twenty-

five females employed, additional water-closets shall be provided in the same ratio; no toilet, dressing room or water-closet shall be placed in the basement or cellar unless females are actually employed therein, and such basement or cellar is properly ventilated; provided, that in cities, towns and villages not provided with water works and sewerage, closets in the same ratio as above mentioned shall be placed on the outside of such building, at a distance not to exceed twenty feet, or such building may be provided with a dry closet system at the same ratio; all closets to be supplied with disinfectants and kept in good sanitary conditions at all times.

Sec. 2. Any person, partnership or corporation or agent thereof, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars; it shall be the duty of the chief inspector of workshops and factories to see that the provisions of this act are enforced, and in all prosecutions brought by or under the direction of the chief inspector for the violation of this act, he shall not be held to give security for costs or adjudged to pay any costs, but in all cases where the accused is acquitted, the costs shall be paid out of the county treasury if the county in which proceedings have been brought; any justice of the peace, police judge or mayor of any city or village shall have the same jurisdiction provided in section 3781a of the Revised Statutes of Ohio in all cases of prosecution for the violation of any of the provisions of this act.

Section 2. That said sections 1 and 2 be and the same are hereby repealed.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

Resolution No. 16.

By J. A. Robinson and O. H. Rodabaugh:

A BILL

To provide for public safety in the operation of urban street cars.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Section 1. That, from and after January 1, 1910, it shall be unlawful, in the state of Ohio, for any corporation, company, persons, or persons owning or controlling the same, to operate, use or run, or permit to be run, used or operated for carrying passengers or freight on an urban railroad or street car line, any car propelled by electricity, not equipped, in addition to other appliances in use on such car, with a power brake or apparatus, the breaking power whereof shall be automatically proportioned to the speed and weight of the car, and to the fractional adhesion if its wheels to the rails.

Section 2. Any corporation, company, person or persons operating, using or running any car, or permitting any car to be operated, used or run, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each violation, to be recovered in a suit or suits which it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of any county where such violation shall have been committed to prosecute such suit or suits to be brought by such prosecuting attorney upon verified information being lodged with him of such violation having occurred.

Section 3. That any employee of such corporation, company, person, or persons operating, using or running or permitting to be operated, used or run any such car contrary to the provisions of this act, shall not be deemed thereby to have assumed the risk thereby occasioned, although continuing in such employment after the unlawful use of such car has been brought to his knowledge.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

Discussion was then continued on the motion of Delegate Hayes to seat the delegates of the Electrical Workers, and four Central Bodies.

Mr. J. W. Murphy, international secretary of the Electrical Workers, was recognized, briefly stated a few facts in connection with their controversy, and urged on the delegates the necessity of recognizing their rights to a seat in this convention.

Delegate Egan followed, and in course of his remarks stated he was the party that Brother Hamilton made the remarks to about the Reed faction.

DELEGATE HAYES.

I realize that the time is drawing along where we ought to come to some decision on the question before the house. I want to say a few words as to the reason why I made the motion to seat the delegates. From the arguments that I have heard made by those who opposed the seating of the Electrical Workers and the Central Bodies in question (and I came here with an open mind, hoping to hear facts produced by those who opposed the Electrical Workers) I have failed to learn as yet where the alleged Reed faction has committed an illegal act according to the laws and constitution of the American Federation of Labor, not according to the decision or edict of some so-called high court, but according to the letter and spirit of the law. I listened very patiently to the representatives of the A. F. of L. yesterday afternoon on this subject, and I did not hear him produce a single figure to controvert the statements made on that platform. All this representative did was to appeal to prejudice, to pose as a model of virtue, of law and order, and that all that were opposed to him were so many rebels and secessionists.

We have contests, internal struggles, but I want to say to you, brothers, here to day there never was a time when any faction would have the audacity to compel the majority of the Typographical Union to bow

to their will. Yes, we have defied the mandates of the Executive Council that sits on high in Washington.

The representative of the A. F. of L. Executive Council is also a member of the I. T. U. But despite his demands that the Electrical Workers bow to the will of the high court at Washington, he knows that the I. T. U. has defied the A. F. of L. at the Kansas City, Detroit and Louisville conventions, when the demand was made that we disrupt our composing rooms for the benefit of the Machinists, and Bro. Hamilton did not, and would not have dared, to go before our membership and urge compliance with the dictates of those we believed wrong. The I. T. U. will permit no meddling into its internal affairs, neither will the Miners or any other organization that stands for democracy and home rule.

Have the officers of the American Federation of Labor ever withdrawn the charter of an international union because their locals refused to join the Central Bodies? No, not one. They do not want to sandbag international unions, because international unions are represented in the American Federation of Labor by a large body of votes.

You have no voice in making these laws. The rank and file is not permitted to vote for or against them. While a hundred of you may be there, another delegate who sits over in the corner may have a hundred or two hundred votes and defeat you.

Regarding the interpretation of this constitution, there has been much said about Section 1, and nothing about Section 2. Why is it that these champions of law and order avoid referring to that section of the constitution?

The Executive Council has no more right to reach over into the Electrical Workers' Union and to dictate what officers are regular and irregular than it has to dictate to the Typographical Union, to the Mine Workers, or any others, who should be officers. It has been the pride of the A. F. of L. that it was based up-

on democracy. We have taken a position directly opposed to that which destroyed the old Knights of Labor. But we have reached the crisis, where we will either stand by our democratic institutions or adopt the autocratic policy laid down by the nabobs who were at the head of the K. of L. The law and order brethren here have said a great deal about the high court, and how it is up to the rank and file to bow their heads and permit themselves to be abused and disrupted, while we have got the fight for our lives on at the present time in every industrial center in the United States. Yet when we fight, when we struggle night and day to build up the union movement of this country, we are even compelled to struggle to retain seats in our labor assemblages, and then some have the audacity to say that we are trying to disrupt. Why, the shoe is on the other foot! They are here for the purpose of keeping out the unions that have been affiliated here, as well as the Central Bodies.

I want to say this to you in conclusion, that it strikes me as rather peculiar that the delegate from the Glass Workers has in a way acted as a sort of interpreter of law. Now, I have the highest regard for the brother, as well as Brother Hamilton, and others, but I do say it is rather peculiar. Last year this same brother opposed the seating of the Flint Glass Workers. They had to be outlawed, and the decision was enforced by the A. F. of L. The year before it was the Brewers who were under the ban. Next year it may be the printers or some other union that stands up for its rights.

Now the brothers who are termed the liberals in this state are confronted today by the greatest problem that has ever been before them, so far as industrial conditions are concerned. According to Brother Wirmel, of the State Bureau of Labor, who gave me the figures a short time ago, 10,000 workers have been thrown out of employment in the State of Ohio by the dry wave that

struck the state from the Ohio River to the Lake, and if this movement continues a total of 50,000 workers will be displaced. Now think of it, an estimate of 50,000 thrown out of employment, to come in competition with other trades. You know what the result will be. The unions in here who are directly or indirectly employed in the liquor industry, it seems to me, ought to move cautiously, and instead of going out and dividing the labor movement, and making enemies of the Electrical Workers, and thousands of others, their highest consideration ought to be to more thoroughly weld that friendship and aid the general cause, in order that this movement that is now in progress may be successfully combated, instead of playing peanut politics. It is sickening to the men who watch the trend of the industrial movement, from day to day, not to find those on the firing line who are compelled to fight for their families and their homes because of their interminable jurisdiction disputes.

I simply want to say to you in conclusion, brothers, so far as I am concerned, I have had all sorts of charges and insinuations thrown at me because of the views that I hold, but I have no personal animosity for any one who does not agree with me. I am going to do what I can, not to disrupt and destroy city and state organizations and create dual organizations, but to upbuild them. I want to say that if you vote to unseat the Electrical Workers today, ten minutes after you have taken that vote there will be a long distance telephone call or a telegram sent to Cleveland, O., announcing to the Cuyahoga Telephone Company that the Electrical Workers have been ousted. These Electrical Workers are today fighting for their lives against one of the most heartless corporations that has ever been organized on God's foot-stool. Probably the gentlemen in control of that corporation will give you a rising vote of thanks.

We appeal, we beg, you workers, to stand shoulder to shoulder in this

state, and in our various communities, and present a united front, and let us struggle onward and upward for the improvement and betterment of conditions for ourselves and our families and the working class as a whole.

Delegate F. J. Marx spoke in favor of unseating the Electrical Workers. He said he believed Reed was right, but he was going to vote against him.

Delegates Voll and Brueckner followed and urged the delegates to recognize and respect A. F. of L. authority.

SECRETARY THOMAS.

As one of those whose credentials are protested in this convention, I want to assert my right to a seat here as a representative of the Central Body that I come from, the same as three other Central Bodies represented here who have Electrical Workers in their organizations, and have already been seated, and some of those delegates that are here, are some of them, I understand, threatening to walk out providing myself and the Electrical Workers are given seats.

My understanding of the functions, chief functions at least, of a State Federation of Labor is that it is the legislative body of the trades union movement of this state. We may have international difficulties over jurisdiction questions; we may have international difficulties between the membership of international organizations, such has been thrashed out here, but there never was a time in the history of the labor movement when we were not as a unit on the legislative questions that are proposed for the benefit of the workingmen, women and children of this state. To get this legislation, you know, and I know, that we must have a unified movement, a movement whereby every workingman and woman connected with our organizations, irrespective of their jurisdiction troubles must be got together if we are to get the legisla-

ture to give us what we want. And I say to you, friends, (and I regard the men that are discussing the other side of this question, and are trying to deny me the right of my seat in this convention, some of the best friends I have in the labor movement in the state), that when you try to prevent the Flint Glass Workers, or any other body, from taking part in this legislative work, you are weakening the cause and preventing the passage of needed legislation.

In regard to the Cleveland situation: The Cleveland Central Labor Body organized Electrical Workers' Unions 38 and 39. They have been with us for quite a number of years. I know that through our help and their own efforts, 38 has increased its members' wages double, from \$2 to \$4 a day, and the men in 39, up to the time they got on strike at the present time, also improved their conditions almost, if not, double. These men found trouble in their national organization. They went after it to correct it. They find that they have a majority, a big majority of the organization, along with them in making this correction, and they are called secessionists. Cleveland Central Body is called secessionists, and the little bunch that met last Sunday, in the hope that they are going to organize another Central Body, that bunch is called the regulars. That is, the majority is called the secessionists by so-called law and order people. The majority of an organization which should control and govern its affairs, are tried to be outlawed. When the Cleveland Central Labor Body got the letter from the A. F. of L. to oust the Electrical Workers, we adopted the resolution that we considered it our duty to stick by them. Following that order we got a peremptory order to oust the Electrical Workers by a certain meeting or our charter would be revoked. We decided that was a question for the membership of the Cleveland Trades Council to determine, and not one to be determined

by the delegates alone, and at that meeting we decided to submit to referendum vote of the membership, and so notified the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. While we were taking a referendum vote as to whether we should retain the Electrical Workers, or our charter, orders came that our charter was revoked denying us the right to determine the question by a vote of the unions and members.

I wonder sometimes if the labor movement has become an autocracy instead of a democracy. The mayor the other day pointed out the fact that the trade union movement represented, possibly, a purer democracy than any other form of society in existence, and yet the next to the highest court in the labor movement denies to Cleveland members the right to determine its questions in this manner.

Following the orders that our charter was revoked, I consulted the officers, and was instructed by them to send a notice of appeal to the Toronto convention. That notice was sent, and at the following meeting a resolution was adopted to that effect and forwarded to Mr. Morrison. The answer to that came that a new charter had been issued, called the Cleveland Federation of Labor, on application of some few unions. That is pretty much like hanging a man when he has an appeal pending to the supreme court. If the supreme court decided in favor of the man his appeal would do him a lot of good after he had been hung. If the appeal to the supreme court of the American Federation of Labor is decided in favor of the Cleveland Trades Council, of what account would it be if the Cleveland Trade union movement is broken up by the time it is made.

It places the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in just the same position as if Justice Gould, if you like, made Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell serve their sentences while their appeal is pending to the supreme court.

In reference to the laws: When that matter was broached at the Frisco convention about establishing laws that Section 1 of Article XI, the Central Body and delegates protested against it. I can remember meeting with them. And when I believe laws are made that are unjust to my constituency, I am going to fight those laws at every opportunity until they are changed. That law simply works one way. It compels the Central Bodies to settle the troubles for the international bodies, but the international bodies refuse to make their locals become part of the Central Body and do their share of the Central Body work. Here, in this organization, the only Electrical Workers that have been connected with it are those connected with the Reed faction that are asking to be retained; not making application, simply asking to be retained as members of the organization.

In conclusion, I will say this(that so long as the Cleveland Central Body has an appeal pending in the supreme court of the American labor movement for its charter rights, we are entitled to all our privileges of membership, and we refuse to be denied that right, and I think if you gentlemen were in the same position you would take exactly the same stand as we do.

Delegate Mullen answering the statements made that there was only one McNulty local union in Ohio, said that so far four had been located in the cities of Cincinnati, Springfield, Dayton and Bellaire.

Delegate Rumsey, in answer to statements of Brother Hamilton regarding Bucks stove and range strike and boycott, said that the foundry laborers and not the Metal Polishers were the first concerned in the troubles with Varr Cleve, and that the central bodies and local unions were entitled to the most credit for driving Bucks stoves and ranges out of their respective localities.

DELEGATE HITCHENS.

I came to the Ohio Federation with my mind entirely filled with the work of that body and a desire for the legislative betterment of the workmen of Ohio. I have been quite a while trying to stir the unions up and get them to come here and support one particular measure that is of supreme interest to the life and the welfare of organized labor; that is, the employers' liability bill.

Now, I had heard nothing of the Electrical Workers' strike, except this: that in some way or other it was likely to disturb our meeting. My mind was open to hear the whole story, and if I was predisposed at all, it was, as most everybody here is, in favor of supporting the American Federation of Labor, because I know the value of an international movement. I think I see the value of an international body having jurisdiction over the entire movement.

Now, as I have listened to all these debates, and particularly to the relating of the story by Mr. Reed, and the attempted reply by Mr. Hamilton, one thing I have borne in mind, and it is this: there has been no refutation made as to the truth of Mr. Reed's story. Those men have suffered, and they have suffered greatly from misdoings in their own organization, and I would say, that if in my organization one-tenth had been done that was done in that organization, somebody would get hung.

Now, I have been trying to find the right thing to do. I am afraid of no threats. I am not very easily intimidated on matters of right or wrong, and I am not worrying so much about what any group of officials will do, or what is going to happen on this dispute so far as membership in the Ohio Federation is concerned. The one thing of supreme interest to me is,—is the story true, as Mr. Reed states? The face of a man when he is telling the truth is a pretty safe indication, and I think I saw truth on Mr. Reed's face as he spoke to us. As no one has dis-

puted his statements, I think they must be true and it has the important way of deciding me in what way I must vote. One thing rules above everything else, and decides the destinies of organizations themselves. They must do what is right, and they must stand for what is right; and if they don't do it, other powers than ours will put them beyond the decrees or the help of National Executive Councils.

Now, I want just to refer to two or three things that were said. A brother over yonder said that "I believe that Mr. Reed is right; but I am going to vote against him." I believe that Mr. Reed is right, and I am going to vote for him.

One brother said that he was against the open shop. I took my pencil and I wrote this: "Brother, you and I and all of us are up against the open shop." We ought to be thoughtful, not passionate.

A brother said one significant thing, and I am going to close with reference to that. He said the labor movement is here to stay. I say, Amen. It is; the labor movement, the rank and file, will stay here in this hall. Others may go. As between officialdom, which seems to be the theme on one side and the welfare of men who are struggling to benefit themselves and their children on the other, I shall stand by the latter. I shall stand by the toiler, by the man, by the lineman, by the rank and file; I do not care much for mere officialism, or its interests.

PRESIDENT LEWIS.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates:

I realize just as well as the delegates that we are about getting to the place where we ought to vote. I believe that we have heard enough in this session on this matter and should be able to decide how we are going to vote, but I am going to say that it was something like two years ago when I went to the convention at Columbus and was appointed chairman of the Committee of Credentials and there was a jurisdiction

question decided there. I want to say also, that if we had voted according to the idea of the American Federation of Labor, we would not have had the convention that is here at the present time. You want to know why? We had received from President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, a letter saying that the Brewery Workers should not be seated in the convention, on protest of the Engineers and Stationary Firemen. I believed then, as I believe now, in living up to the laws of the American Federation of Labor, but I believe that when the American Federation tries to enforce the laws upon one of the bodies that comprises the American Federation of Labor, it should do the same thing everywhere. I believe that the American Federation has the right, that if you don't obey the laws, that it should revoke our charter, but I believe that the Ohio Federation of Labor has the right, according to the Constitution, to appeal to the Toronto convention for its rights.

I have in hand a newspaper that bears the statement of President Gompers. Now listen carefully, gentlemen. This is what he says: "There is no man to whom I bend the knee; there is no man to whom I will look up to unless he possesses the attribute of honesty and fair dealings."

President Gompers has made a statement that I want to corroborate in every instance, and there is no man that should prosper in the labor movement that is not fair and honest in his dealings.

In the Columbus convention, when the Credentials Committee brought in its report, the Brewery Workers, Stationary Firemen and Engineers adopted the report by a unanimous vote. The records of that convention will prove that. Let me say, that when the convention of the American Federation of Labor met again, the Brewery Workers' charter was returned and the Ohio Federation of Labor continued to grow. The Flint Glass Workers were seated at Dayton. Why? Because we realized

that action would not be taken upon the contest between the Glass Bottle Blowers and the Flint Glass Workers, and we believed we had the right to seat the Flint Glass Workers until the American Federation of Labor decided once and for all what should be done. They were seated.

There are men here now who fought against the seating of the Flint Glass Workers, but they did not go out of that convention, but remained in the convention, went down to the American Federation of Labor and fought their battles out there and kept the Ohio Federation of Labor intact. I believe that it is now up to us to follow the same course that we may keep intact the Ohio Federation of Labor. When it comes time for us to obey the laws of the American Federation, who I say have a right to revoke our charter, let those men still stand by the Ohio Federation of Labor until this question is settled in the American Federation of Labor once and for all. If we want to take this question further, it simply means this, that we could protest against the seating in this convention of every delegate who is affiliated with a local union of the Central Bodies of Cleveland, Toledo, Fostoria and Newark. That is law. I believe that there is a certain course laid down for the American Federation of Labor to follow. I believe in the wisdom of the delegates in carrying out that constitution. It is only an opinion as to whether the Electrical Workers are entitled to a seat or not. They can revoke our charter, but at the same time a part of the constitution to follow out which provides for an appeal to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. On the other hand, I want to say to those who are opposing the seating of the Electrical Workers that if the Electrical Workers are not given a seat in this convention, you will find Brother Lewis, as a delegate to this convention, seated in the convention and satisfied with the decision of the majority. I have nev-

er yet bolted a convention of any organization, and I do not propose to start now.

Let me say in conclusion, that all we ask of the representatives and the delegates here to follow out, is their part of the constitution in the proper manner, and let this thing settle itself at the convention at Toronto in the proper way.

GRANT HAMILTON.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the Ohio State Federation of Labor:

I want to say that much has been said relative to the membership of the two bodies of Electrical Workers. The highest per capita tax ever paid, I understand, was, as stated by Mr. Reed yesterday 30,000 numbers. Something has been said about the open shop. I am against the open shop, and everyone of you here is against the open shop. I am against the open shop in the union and I am also against the open shop in the state and central bodies also. To my friend Max Hayes, I wish to thank him for the remarks he made relative to the representatives of the American Federation of Labor. There is no man who has a higher regard for Max Hayes' integrity than I, and I have had the honor and privilege of voting for Mr. Hayes as one of the representatives of the I. T. U. to the American Federation of Labor. To my friend Egan, the statement he made this morning relative to the statement I made to the Electrical Workers does not agree with the statement made by Mr. Reed upon this platform yesterday. I understand that Mr. Murphy made the statement that they refused to accept the bank designated by Mr. Gompers. If we take that as a guide in this case, isn't it just possible that there have been other provisions violated also?

Now, there has been considerable discussion relative to appeals in the matter. The law states that the central body should not admit in their councils dual or seceding organizations, or hostile organizations

subject to the appeal to the next convention. In any union when charges are brought against any member, he goes before the trial court of his union, and is the event that the charges against him are sustained and he is found guilty, he can not appeal his case to the International Union until he has paid the penalty which the trial court has assessed upon him. And in this particular case it is the function for the state body to hold up the law, and then go to the convention of the American Federation of Labor and lay their appeal before that body. In the charter rights there is no provision for a referendum vote. When they applied for a charter for the Ohio Federation of Labor, they agreed to stand by and abide by the laws, rules and regulations of the American Federation of Labor. They did not ask, or rather, the American Federation did not give the Cleveland Central Body, or any Central Body, a right to take a referendum vote on the laws of the American Federation of Labor. Another point, the Electrical Workers have been criticised because they have taken certain actions bearing on other things which vitally interested many of us, and I happen to be one of the beneficiary of a decision or action taken by the Executive Council when they levied a three cents assessment for the purpose of assisting the International Typographical Union, and aided in making its fight for an eight hour day, and we received enough from the organization to pay our per capita taxes at its present rate for over 30 years. Now Mr. Chairman, I am going to close. I believe that in this instance I shall be safe in taking the course of my friend and colleague in reading the injunction order which may rather appeal to you. It reads as follows. Order of Injunction. J. W. Murphy and others representing the Electrical Workers, vs. M. Grant Hamilton, a general organizer of the American

Federation of Labor, in the Court of Common Pleas. Sangamond County Illinois, dated April 23rd 1909. Whereas the plaintiff prays that an order may be issued by this court, continuing in force until the final hearing hereof, restraining and enjoining M. Grant Hamilton, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and all others thereof, confederates, etc., or those who may desire to be a party plaintiff, from picketing and patrolling the premises of Sangamond County, in executing his normal functions as an organizer of Labor."

When you talk about injunctions, it happens that I was compelled to employ attorneys to meet a suit that was instituted by the gentleman who sits there, who represents, as International Secretary, the seceding Electrical Workers who are attempting to break into this body. He violated all the edicts in so doing, and yet there are people on this platform who are attempting to make you believe that they are the only electrical workers on earth. Now my friends, there is something more at stake. If men who are imbued with the proper motives of unionism for men who have a just cause, if men who believe in the integrity of the labor movement, they don't have to go court to restrain the labor movement from performing its normal functions as such. If those people had come into court with clean hands, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers would today have been a united body. But they came to you with a plea of sympathy and with the statements which you hear upon this platform flowing from lips of men making serious accusations without any proof produced. Honesty of purpose, justice and everything which goes with the labor movement was violated with those statements. Were I small enough, I could make the men of this convention blush with shame to stand be-

hind these men. I want to say to you that this is a most vital question, a question which concerns the future prosperity and perpetuity of every organization in this country.

Now I will close with this: I have in my heart malice for no man. It has been my purpose to do justice to those with whom I come in contact. I believe that men should have a square deal, and so far as I have been concerned in this case, I have given these men a square deal, and I have no apologies to make for any act that has been taken by men during this convention, but I will say this, that the American Labor movement lives, moves and has force, by the fact that we have laws which control the action of the local unions of this country, and if today the Ohio Federation of Labor, in its wisdom, desires to brush aside that great structure that has been builded upon the sweat and toil of the country, in my opinion, they are committing a crime against the laboring people, not only of the State of Ohio, but of the entire country, and in the Dominion of Canada, and ever across the water, and if it is your judgment to do so, I want to say to you, with all the feeling at my command, I regret exceedingly that the intelligence, brawn and muscle of this great organization has taken such a stand.

In conclusion, with the best wishes to every delegate here present, with the greeting to you from the American Federation of Labor, I ask and appeal to you that the laws of the American Federation of Labor be enforced.

Delegate Marshall called for a vote on the matter. A viva voce vote showed the motion to seat the Electrical Workers was lost.

A roll-call was demanded. The vote was as follows:

Delegates Voting Yes—Humphrey, Herbert, Byrum, Dennison, Lewis, Kennev, Allison Moore, Master Stephan, Riegler, Sickmiller, Krnupp, Zepf, Buser, Pegler, Hahn, Valerius, Kircherer, Kummer, Ernsberger, Col-

not, Stalf, Kemper, Hubbard, Moser, Prehm, Fitzgerald, Mathers, Doerfler, Bunderthal, Roberts, Dietrich, Smith, Baum, Deboe, Verheyen, Haid, Erbs, Seeger, Tracy, Northrup, McCann, Daily, Engelbret, Hollerbach, Hein, Doll, Sharrett, Kewley, Smith Van Ness, Grothe, Robinson, Swerdersly, Brown, Younger, Morley, Myers, Jones, Beam, Phare, Lapp, Cook, Melcher, Swerdesky, Faler, Thomas, Kemmerle, Tremblay, Dittman, Boyce, Schmitt, Watson, Davio, Bonebrake, Page, Quinlivan, Smith, Curley, Bogart, Scharf, Wilson, Doyle, Walls, Kaps, Griffith, Gawne, Brach, Radabaugh, Norris, Wayt, Witlach, Chutes, Koerber, Richards, Moore, Visnec, Smith, Rumsey, Smith, King, Fletcher, Snyder, Robinson, Valk, Sanzenbacher, Robertson, Hauck, Van Ness, Sanders, Griggs, Pursinak, Brais, Hitchens, Batch, Moon, Thomas, Hayes, Egan, Meyer, Jones, Gunthrup, Kaps, LaLonde, Fithian. Total, 194.

Delegates Voting No—Martin, Ott, Concannon, Blum, Starr, Bannon, Harvey, Erle, O'Brien, Tateman, Verkamp, Brueckner, Lehnis, Zorn, Mayung, Bash, Lennon, Muller, O'Toole, Brownfield, Blum, Wilkinson, Mayer, Curry, Grimshaw, Raisse, Bauer, Miles, Gow, Schwartz (Clothing Cutters), Schwartz (Carpenters), Marx, Stuck, McNamee, Dor man, Keller, Bauer, Cetzler, Aker, Brady, Baty, Elissen, Sibila, Spritzky, Huesman, McManus, Bruner, Patterson, Wilkinson, Roberts, Welch, Leach, Brurer, Marshall, Few, Gow, Voll, Holt, Schlachter, Muehlman, Thorp, Dunn, Gilbert, Ewald, Kelfer, Biecker, Buede, Sauers, Bertz, Goldsmith, Grany, Heit, Snyder, Macklan, McEachern, Booth, McEachern, Farrell, Millen, Henderson, Wirth, Herin, Kanouse, Chase, Besselman, Ryan, Bair, Suchanek, Connolly, Hoefle, Duttie, Bents, Miller, Breidenbach, O'Toole, Mugavin, Woods, Reark, Pyles, Lowe, Williamson, Dowd, Groeniger, Fay, Grimshaw, Curry, Richardson, Hamilton, Mayer, Silbia, Beadle, Wood. Total, 158.

delegates seated

President Lewis declared the motion of Delegate Hayes carried, and the Electrical Workers' delegates and delegates from Central Bodies of Cleveland, Toledo, Newark and Fostoria duly seated.

Delegate Batch was recognized and moved, duly seconded, that in case our charter is revoked, the president and secretary are hereby instructed to appeal through Secretary F. Morrison to Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor against said revocation as provided for in latter part of Section 1, Article XI, of the A. F. of L. convention.

The question on Delegate Batch's motion was demanded by a large number of delegates, and the chair decided that a sufficient number had asked for the question and proceeded to put the motion to be voted on; a number of delegates were on the floor demanding to be heard, and despite the efforts of the chair refused to be in order, the chair finally recognized Delegate Voll on a question of personal privilege, he declared, that since the Ohio Fed-

eration had decided to defy the A. F. of L., he could not consistently take further part in its proceedings.

Delegate Biecker demanded a right to the floor and accused the President of denying the minority its right.

Delegate Mugavin also vigorously protested against the chair putting the motion, and as the chair insisted on him coming to order so that the motion could be put, he yelled to the delegates who had voted to refuse to seat the Electrical Workers, to leave the convention, and about one-third of the delegates walked out of the hall.

When order was restored the presiding officer put the motion on the Batch resolution and it was carried.

Delegate Tom Roberts asked to be recorded as not voting on the pending question.

Delegate Farrell also wished to be recorded as withdrawing from the convention.

Convention adjourned until 2:00 p. m.

Note—Delegates representing 106 Unions as near as can be estimated bolted the Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION

President Lewis called the convention to order at 2 p. m.

Delegate Rumsey moved to seat the Box Maker delegate. Carried.

Brother Curry wished to be recorded as voting against motion.

The chairman then read his annual report:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Ohio Federation of Labor:

Fellow Workers and Representatives of Organized Labor of Ohio: It is with a great deal of pride and pleasure that I extend to you greetings to this, the twenty-sixth annual convention and the largest representative convention ever held under

the charter of the Ohio Federation of Labor.

Custom and law provides that your president shall submit to you a report of the standing and conditions of our movement, the progress that has been made and such other matters which may be deemed necessary for the best interest of the labor movement of Ohio. Reports were circulated throughout the state shortly after the adjournment of the last convention, that the Ohio Federation of Labor would soon be a thing of the past, and a new state organization would be formed. I, at no time, entertained such fear. It may have been true that few individuals would have been pleased to see the labor movement of Ohio stopped in its rapid strides forward.

I was satisfied there were too many loyal union men and women in Ohio to permit such a thing to take place. Our judgment is fully vindicated with the result that today we have by far the largest convention ever held in this state. It is my opinion that we will continue to grow as long as loyalty to union principles and not selfish personal ambition are the incentives that urge our members on in the great struggle for industrial freedom as well as political independence.

The Ohio Federation of Labor, as you know, is composed of affiliated central bodies and local unions. State federations of labor, when properly organized and managed, have been and are a powerful factor in establishing the principles of unionism among the wage earners. Our State Federation has been an educational force in teaching the principles of fraternity and solidarity, through which the toilers have a better knowledge of their duty to each other, and by which all are more largely benefitted.

Jurisdiction Disputes.

During the past year we have been confronted with jurisdiction disputes in different trades. It is with considerable regret that I report to you that it was necessary for several local unions to withdraw from the Ohio Federation of Labor during the past year on account of the fact that they were not permitted to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor. The following copy of a communication from Washington, D. C., was sent to me by Secy. Thomas, and explains itself:

Washington, D. C., July 13, '09,
Mr. Harry D. Thomas, Secretary Ohio
Federation of Labor, 717 Superior
Ave., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Replying to your favor of the 9th inst. I beg to advise that the circular letter, relative to the Flint Glass Workers, under date of July 6th, was addressed to you as secretary of the Ohio State Federation of

Labor. You will note by the decision that if I do not receive a letter from you or the president of the state body, informing me that the local unions of Flints now affiliated, have been suspended, or dropped from your rolls, that the charter of the Ohio State Federation of Labor stands suspended on August 1, 1909, without any further action.

Kindly let me hear from you on this matter at your earliest convenience, and oblige,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of
Labor.

Before the first of August, the Flint Glass Workers had notified all their locals (upon advice) to withdraw from the Ohio Federation of Labor.

There should be no objection on the part of any member to obey the laws of an organization under which we are chartered. I am firmly of the opinion, however, that when the American Federation of Labor can compel a state branch to suspend certain local unions that are affiliated, it should be in a position to compel all local unions of affiliated, international and national organizations, to be attached to the state branches, otherwise the authority of the American Federation of Labor is used to weaken the state branch and is not in a position to strengthen it. The American Federation of Labor occupies a peculiar position in this respect in that it can enforce its laws and the non-affiliation of local unions of certain national organizations, but is not in a position to compel the local unions under the jurisdiction of national and international unions of the American Federation of Labor to become a part of the state federation.

Instead of the labor unions of the country fighting each other for the jurisdiction of trades, I believe that we should be trying to solve the problem of how we can best have all the wage earners of the country more closely affiliated.

It is a well-known fact that the commercial and industrial interests of our country are rapidly being centralized under the control of a few men.

It is only a question of time when the few men who dominate the commercial and industrial interests of this country, will be able to dictate the price that we must pay for the necessities of life. These same men, by different methods, are doing all in their power to destroy the effectiveness of the labor movement of this country by supporting that class of employers who are opposed to the organization of the working men and women of our land.

It seems to me that the thought, the energy and the time of the leaders of the labor movement of this country should be devoted to bring about a condition by which the labor organizations could and would support each other actively instead of passing resolutions of sympathy and moral support. The time is coming, if it is not already here, when every labor organization of this country must go to the rescue of a sister organization in time of trouble, and especially when a labor organization is in a life and death struggle for its existence.

Legislation.

With reference to legislation, I have little to say at this time. You are aware that the extra session of the Ohio legislature was a short one. Very little was accomplished in the way of securing better laws for the laboring people of Ohio. It should be borne in mind, however, that it was through the watchfulness of the representatives of the Ohio Federation of Labor that the Wertz Bill, changing the system under which prison labor should be employed, was not permitted to be repealed.

The coming session of the Ohio legislature will be the regular one and if the representatives of the Ohio Federation of Labor and all organized labor generally in Ohio, will all join hands in doing their

duty, we will be able to secure the passage of a number of laws for the benefit of the laboring men, women and children of the state.

Political Committee.

The last convention adopted a resolution, calling on the president of the Ohio Federation of Labor to appoint a committee to take up the question of the unity of labor upon the political field. The following were appointed as members of that committee—Samuel E. Williams, Youngstown, Ohio; A. C. Smith, Byesville, Ohio; J. P. Egan, Toledo, Ohio. This committee will no doubt make its report to this convention and for your consideration.

Union Label.

The union label is the emblem of fair wages and reasonably fair conditions of employment, it is the duty of every true union man and woman to do all in their power to encourage the purchase of none but union labeled goods. Every effort put forth to discourage the purchase of non-union products will strengthen the power and effectiveness of the labor movement. It will do much to convince employers of labor that we are members of labor unions as a matter of principle and not merely for the sake of claiming membership.

The Ohio Federation of Labor should encourage the formation of women's auxiliaries, union label leagues, in order to further the interests of the labor movement and especially to promote the use and effectiveness of the union label. It is necessary that we devote more of our time to teaching the women the need for labor unions. They alone can win or defeat any struggle in which the laboring men are engaged.

Conclusion.

At the last convention of the Iron and Steel Workers, the laws of our union were so changed that it required of me a great deal of additional work, and for this reason it

would be impossible for me to give my attention to the duties of president of the State Federation, even though you desired to continue to honor me with the position.

For two years I have had the honor of being president of the Ohio Federation of Labor. I have watched with interest during that time the growth of our State Federation. To you, my official associates, I desire to express my sincere thanks for your active co-operation during the time that I have had the honor of serving as president of the Ohio Federation of Labor. To you as delegates and through you the membership, I desire to express my thanks for the confidence reposed in me.

At this time, I trust you will pardon the liberty I take in suggesting to the delegates to your convention that you choose from among you as my successor, a man that will be best fitted to guide the destinies of the Ohio Federation of Labor through the many complications that may confront him. After you have chosen him, each and every delegate should go home to do everything within their power to make his duties lighter and to build up the organization and make it a greater power to protect the interests and the rights of those who are wage earners in this state.

I shall always have a pleasant word for those who have so ably assisted me and I hope to have the friendship and good-will of those who may have differed with me in carrying out the work that devolved upon me to perform.

Let me again thank you, one and all, for the many courtesies shown and let me express the hope that the deliberations of this convention will be of lasting benefit to the laboring people of Ohio.

Yours truly and fraternally,

LLEWELYN LEWIS,

President Ohio Federation of Labor.
Referred to Committee on Officers Reports.

Brother Lewis resumed the chair and Brother Rumsey then read the report of the Executive Board.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

At the Dayton convention of the O. F. of L. the present Executive Board was honored by being chosen to conduct, so far as lay in their power, the affairs of the Federation. We have tried to show our appreciation of your trust, and to be worthy of the honor bestowed, and now render to you an account of our stewardship.

At the close of the Dayton convention, the first matter to come before the Board was the protest of the Cigarmakers against admitting the Stogiemakers' organization to the O. F. of L. Bros. Spilka and Smalley presented the Cigarmakers' objections. The matter was laid over for a future meeting of the board, to give the Stogiemakers a chance to be heard.

The secretary was instructed to get two thousand five hundred (2,500) copies printed of the proceedings of the convention and distribute same to all local unions and Central Bodies of the state. Two thousand (2,000) copies of the Constitution were also ordered printed, for use of organizers in getting affiliations.

Stogiemakers' Application.

On December 11, 1908, the Board met in Cleveland. Here the Stogiemakers' matter was taken up. Fred Lang and W. J. Cannon, Cigarmakers, and National President of the Stogiemakers W. H. Riley, presented their respective sides of the controversy, Mr. Riley finally stating that he was willing to leave the matter to National President Perkins of the Cigarmakers and President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. to decide. Later on President Gompers sent a letter quoting the A. F. of L. law against seating dual unions. On receiving notice of same the Stogiemakers withdrew their application.

At this time it was stated that the governor intended to call a special session of the legislature, and the Board took up the legislation to be introduced at that session, as per instructions of the convention and

took steps for the introduction of the following bills:

The Initiative and Referendum; General Employers' Liability bill, Anti-Injunction, Electrical Workers and Plumbers' License bills, Free School Books bill, Street Railroad Inspection bill, the Women's Eight-Hour bill and amendments to the compulsory education law. We also decided to call a conference of all women's organizations interested in compulsory education and women's eight-hour bill, at Columbus as soon as we got definite word that the special session was to convene. The secretary was instructed to get copies of all these measures printed and send them to the senators and representatives, so that they might get acquainted with our needs.

Electrical Workers' Dispute.

Resolution No. 11, relative to dispute in International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was taken up. It was decided that as the A. F. of L. was handling the matter, we could not interfere.

American Association of Labor Legislation.

A request was received from the American Association of Labor Legislation that we join that organization. The Board decided to join, the cost being seven dollars (\$7.00) per year, for which we get both International and American publications, containing the gist of all labor laws and legislation over the entire world.

Abolish Contract Prison Labor.

The papers were reporting at that time that the governor was intending to ask the legislature for an appropriation to reconstruct the Ohio penitentiary, as provided in the Wertz law abolishing contract prison labor. This bill was passed in 1906, and during that period and up to the date of that meeting, the old board of prison managers had done nothing, either in securing funds or making plans, to put the law into effect. Contracts with manufacturers were

expiring that could not be renewed; prisoners were beginning to fill the "idle house," and the same old hue and cry about idle prisoners that created sentiment years ago against a former bill of this character was again being brought to the front, for the express purpose of getting the Wertz law repealed, if such a thing were possible. The Board therefore appointed a special committee, consisting of Thomas, Rumsey and Hitchens, to take this matter in hand and to use every effort to have the Wertz law carried out.

A. F. of L. Delegate.

Thomas W. Rowe, delegate-elect to the A. F. of L. convention, notified the Board that his credentials from the O. F. of L. had been rejected and that he had turned over the funds sent him to W. G. Richards, the alternate, and that personally he made no charges to the O. F. of L. for his expenses to Denver. As the Board had not heard from Richards, the secretary was instructed to write to him and get from him a statement of his expenses and a report of his attendance. Several letters have been sent to Mr. Richards seeking this information, but up to the present hour no reply has been received.

Testimonial to James A. Reynolds.

As per instructions of the Dayton convention appropriate resolutions were drafted and presented to Hon. Jas. A. Reynolds, expressive of the Federation's appreciation of the legislation beneficial to organized labor and so largely due to his efforts. They are as follows:

25th Annual Convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor.

To our Brother, Hon. James A. Reynolds, Member of the General Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists and Representative from Cuyahoga County to the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

It is with the deepest sense of appreciation that we address to you

this memorial record of your labors as a member of the legislative body on behalf of the working classes of Ohio. It is largely to your effort, indeed, that the most worthy measures here noted are now upon the statute books of the state:

The Reynolds Child Labor bill, which we believe will go down in history as one of the best laws ever enacted to give effect to a humane and noble purpose.

The bill to provide relief to enable children to attend school, which is a fit companion measure to the one just mentioned.

The additional factory inspection bill, whereby the law may be better enforced.

A bill to compel street car companies to heat the vestibules of their cars.

And many others which were passed by reason of your assistance and counsel

We cannot express too strongly our gratitude that, at the juncture of political affairs in our state which culminated in the election of the last legislature, there was placed in our lawmaking body one so loyal to the cause of labor, so untiring in effort, so wise in counsel, so prompt in action, so respected in character, so vigilant to protect our interests, as yourself.

On behalf of those who placed you in the legislature, who watched with pleasure your honorable course therein, and on behalf of the men, women and children of the working world who will enjoy the benign results of your labors, this convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor tenders its heartiest thanks and bids you Godspeed upon what we believe will be a career of still greater service and larger claim upon the gratitude of your fellowmen.

LLEWELYN LEWIS, President.
THOMAS RUMSEY, First V.-Pres.
E. L. HITCHENS, Second V.-Pres.
JOHN MOORE, Third V.-Pres.
WM. E. LAMB, Fourth V.-Pres.
L. C. VAN NESS, Fifth V.-Pres.
HARRY D. THOMAS, Sec.-Treas.

These were engrossed, framed and presented to him at this meeting.

Donations for Legislation.

The secretary was instructed, in case a special session of the legislature was called, to send out a call for special donations of two dollars (\$2.00) to pay the expenses of a legislative agent. The financial report will show the amount sent in. The Board lent its assistance, at the request of the Metal Polishers and Brass Workers, to secure the parole of Brothers Collins and Kerwin, and is pleased to announce the success of the efforts toward that end. The Board's next meeting was held in Columbus on January 31 and February 1. The legislature was then in session and the initiative and referendum, and amendments to the blower law had been introduced. Plans were made to get the rest of our bills introduced as soon as possible.

Woman's Eight-Hour and Compulsory Education Bill.

A conference with the women's organizations and factory inspection forces was held on February 1, when the compulsory education bill amendments, and the women's eight-hour bill were drafted into proper form. The organizations, and their representatives at this conference were as follows:

Mrs. L. C. Leyland, President Federation of Women's Clubs, Columbus.

Mrs. Dora Ellis, Painesville.
Miss Bertha Coover, secretary Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association.
Mrs. E. G. Bradbury, secretary Ohio State Mothers' Congress.

Mrs. Edward Ortom, president Daughters of Revolution.

Miss Bertha Stevens, Consumers' League, Cleveland.

Dr. Mary E. Blackburn, Columbus.
Margaret Edward Grout, Woman's Union Label League, Cincinnati.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schauss, Toledo Council of Women, Toledo.

Miss Clara Gracey, Cincinnati.

Ella H. Hawes, Dayton, woman factory inspector.

Mrs. Bryant, woman factory inspector.

Mary McClure, Coshocton, woman factory inspector.

John H. Morgan, chief inspector workshops and factories.

Joe Bishop, secretary State Board of Arbitration.

And the members of the Board.

Legislative Agent.

Albert Pitt, member of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, was elected legislative agent at a salary of thirty-four dollars (\$34.00) per week, same to cover wages, hotel and railway fare.

Committee on Political Action.

President Lewis appointed Sam Williams, Youngstown; A. C. Smith, Byesville; James P. Egan, Toledo, as the committee to draft resolutions to submit to the unions of Ohio on political action.

Abolishing Contract Prison Labor.

The Board met with Governor Harmon and took up with him the question of enforcing the provisions of the Wertz convict labor law abolishing contract prison labor. Governor Harmon said he regarded that question as one of the most important he had to deal with, as he did not want the prisoners to be idle, and the last legislature had neglected to make any provisions to care for it. He asked our reasons for doing away with the contract system, the advantages of the state use system, and requested all the information we had relative to the plan of New York and other states where contract prison labor had been abolished for years, and the Board left with the assurance by him that the matter would be thoroughly investigated and that he would recommend what seemed to him to be the best thing to do in the premises.

The position of the Board was that the only real solution lay in building an entirely new penitentiary, with an area of ground large

enough to permit of farming as one of the industries of the prison. At the request of the special committee Secretary Thomas, after a conference at Toledo with Mayor Brand Whitlock, Brother Rumsey and others, visited and made a thorough investigation of the Mansfield Reformatory, and found Supt. Leonard in thorough accord with the Board's views on the penitentiary problem. At this session the Board arranged to have its subcommittee appear before the senate committee on prisons in favor of rebuilding the penitentiary.

The Board met in Cleveland on April 23. The special committee consisting of Bros Thomas, Rumsey and Hitchens, reported having appeared before the senate committee where they argued in favor of building an entirely new penitentiary. Your committee found a sentiment prevailing among the senate committee and other legislators, against not only spending any money to build a new institution, but in favor of repealing the Wertz law itself. The committee had several conferences with the governor and senators, and vigorously fought all suggestions made to extend the contracts. Finding it impossible to make headway for a new penitentiary, and finding also that the board of prison managers had thrown their weight in favor of repealing or setting aside the Wertz law, the committee instructed the legislative agent to use every effort to get the Ritter Bill, providing for funds to remodel the present building, etc., enacted into law. This bill was passed on the closing day of the session and is now a law. The Osborne Engineering company, of Cleveland, are drawing up plans for remodeling the institution and some of the convicts are now at work tearing down the old buildings. A few of the old contracts are being continued for the purpose of keeping the prisoners at work. As soon as the work of remodeling is completed, and the shops equipped for manufacturing articles for state use, contract prison labor will be abolished in Ohio, and the

twenty-five years' fight that organized labor has waged against the infernal prison contract labor system will be crowned with complete success.

The Legislative Agent's Report.

Inasmuch as the special session was called for the purpose chiefly of providing funds to run the institution of the state, we did not expect to get much in the way of legislation. The only bills aside from the Ritter Bill to be made a law were the Calvey Bill, amending the blower law, providing that no female shall be employed at the dangerous business of metal polishing, and the Freiner resolution petitioning congress to pass more stringent immigration laws.

The progress of the other bills is shown by the legislative agent's report, which will be printed in the complete proceedings immediately follow the report of the board.

A Campaign of Education.

The board decided to inaugurate a campaign of education in favor of the general employers' liability law, amendments to the compulsory education law and the women's eight-hour bill, and the secretary was instructed to get copies of these bills printed and send them out with a circular and mail them to all women's organization, central bodies, school principals and superintendents, asking their support for these bills and asking that public meetings be called for discussion of these measures, and to also write to senators and representatives requesting them to vote for same. This was done with the women's eight-hour and compulsory education bills. The results will best be known after the next session of the legislature.

There was some questions raised as to the constitutionality of the employers' liability bill, introduced at the last session. We consulted a number of attorneys and finally decided to employ Mr. D. F. Anderson, of Youngstown, to draft a new bill

for us. This bill is here and the convention will have the opportunity to decide whether this one is satisfactory, we also arranged for Mr. Anderson to address the convention. The time seems to have been reached when an employers' liability bill can be secured if proper efforts are put forth to get it. The State Bar association at its meeting this year appointed a special committee, of which Mr. James Garfield is chairman, to make a thorough investigation of workmen's compensation and employers' liability acts. Sentiments has crystalized among professional men, among business men, and embracing a large section of the manufacturers in favor of a measure of this kind.

It would therefore seem that events are doing their best to prepare the way for the enactment and enforcement of this class of legislation.

Flint Glass Workers Withdraw.

On or about July 2d the secretary received a communication from Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, directing that the affiliated local unions of American Flint Glass Workers be expelled from this Ohio Federation of Labor, on or before August 1st, 1909. The members of the board were sent copies of the communications, and answers were sent to the secretary instructing him to notify Mr. Morrison that it was the opinion of the board, that we had no power to expel Local Unions, particularly so after the action of the Dayton Convention on this matter, and asked that the matter be left to this Convention. In answer to this, the secretary received a telegram and later a letter from Mr. Morrison, stating, time cannot be extended; Flint Glass Workers must be expelled by August 1st or charter will be revoked.

A few days later President Lewis got definite word that in case charter was revoked, that a movement was on foot in the southern part of the state to organize a dual State Fed-

eration. He called Secretary Thomas to Youngstown, to talk over the matter and some of the other officers were reached by telephone. The facts in the case were laid before the national officers of the Flints, and they decided to withdraw their local unions, rather than create a division in the Federation at a time when we were helpless to prevent it.

Disbarment of Chas. A. Thatcher.

During the year the Supreme Court disbarred Chas. A. Thatcher, Attorney at Law, Toledo, from practicing his profession because of his criticisms of Judge Morris of Toledo, making use of the circular published by the Ohio Federation of Labor, protesting against the election of Judges Shanck and Price to the Supreme bench. The board is lending its aid to assist Mr. Thatcher in trying to secure his rights. If the laws of Ohio are of such a nature that it is improper for any citizen to criticize judges who are candidates for election without being debarred from making a living at their regular profession. Steps should be taken in some way to change that condition of things by legislative enactment.

Conclusion.

In concluding our report, the board desires to impress upon the delegates two supremely important things: First, that you realize that it is only by concentration of effort that any great success is gained. A great body, such as this, exerts a tremendous pressure if it is united. If it moves upon the legislature on a single line of attack, its effect can hardly be withstood, and there is no doubt whatever that now is the time to make the attack in behalf of the Employers' Liability bill. Let us allow nothing to direct our attention or effect our unity.

The second matter that we would call your attention to is the fact that we must model our campaign very largely upon the plan of the enemy. He has a large office force ready at an hour's notice to send out letters

and circulars by the thousand. He has a large fund and an extensive organization by means of which at the critical moment, letters and telegrams come pouring in like a flood, telling senators or representatives not to vote for this or that bill.

The way to conduct our campaign is to educate our members to the practise of letting the legislators know their wants. They should either call on them personally, as individuals, or as a committee from the union, and write them "letters from home" every once in a while. And in every way urge upon them the necessity of voting for labor's bills. Several hundred letters sent to a legislator from his home constituents, about the time of voting upon a labor bill, does more to convince him that such a bill is needed than all the efforts you can otherwise put forth.

We were told by the legislators' last session regarding the employers' liability bill, that the only people who seemed to take any interest in the bill, outside of our committee, were the manufacturers, and they of course were against it. We of the Federation, as you well know, have no large fund to promote our work, but a little from many will provide enough to carry it on as it should be carried.

We congratulate the Federation on its remarkable growth during the year, both in members and the amount in the treasury. The Federation has the largest membership and the best financial showing of any year of its history. As a board we have had one thing in view, the general good of organized labor, and we sincerely feel that continuation along this line will bring still greater and better results, and we extend our sincere thanks to officers, organizers and members who have assisted in bringing this about.

Finally, fellow delegates, we appeal to you to arouse yourselves as never before, unite yourselves as never before, that you may secure for your families, your wives and

your little ones the benefit of good laws honorably enacted and supported by intelligent public opinion.

Respectfully submitted,

O. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Llewellyn Lewis, Pres.

Thomas Rumsey, First V. Pres.

Ed. L. Hitchens, Second V. Pres.

John Moore, Third V. Pres.

L. C. Van Ness, Fourth V. Pres.

Harry D. Thomas, Sec-Treas.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE AGENT.

To the Executive Board of the Ohio Federation of Labor:

Sirs and Brothers:—I respectfully submit for your consideration the following report of my work during the extraordinary session of the 78th General Assembly of Ohio. In harmony with your expressed wishes, I have for the first time had the honor as well as the pleasure of serving you as Legislative Agent, and as the result of our work, although not as gratifying as we would wish for, we accomplished considerable along educational lines among the members of this assembly. The bills were introduced as the result of the combined efforts of the following organizations:

The Ohio Federation of Labor, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Enginemen and Firemen, and referred to the Labor Committee of the house.

As they are too long to give in full I will only give the title and number as the following:

House Bill No. 47—Qualifying risk.

House Bill No. 49—To correct abuses of retaining wages of miners.

House Bill No. 64—State licensing of plumbers.

House Bill No. 75—To regulate the construction of caboose cars.

House Bill No. 82—In regard to signal lights on switches and de-rails.

House Bill No. 87—Amending the Blower Law providing that no fe-

males shall be employed at the dangerous business of polishing or buffing.

House Bill No. 96—To regulate the construction of caboose cars in regard to hand irons.

House Bill No. 89—Providing for the inspection of locomotive boilers.

House Bill No. 97—Providing for election of judges by separate ballot.

House Bill No. 198—Woman's 8-hour bill.

House Bill No. 200—Relating to employer's liability.

SENATE BILLS.

Senate Bill No. 88—Relating to employer's liability.

Senate Bill No. 127—To amend existing laws relating to compulsory education.

Joint Resolutions:—The initiative and referendum No. 10, the Friener immigration resolution petitioning congress to enact more stringent immigration laws No. 15.

The following bills and resolutions were up in the house:

House Bill No. 87—By Mr. Calvey, amending the Blower Law, providing that no females shall be employed at the dangerous business of metal polishing and buffing.

This bill passed both branches of the legislature by an unanimous vote. Vote, house 96 to 0, senate 28 to 0.

House bill No. 49 by Mr. Reynolds—To correct abuses of retaining wages of minors, passed the house in an amended form which made it useless to us, so we decided to let it die in the senate committee, so it could again be introduced at the next session.

House bill No. 64 by Mr. Schemmeler—Providing for a state inspector of plumbing, passed the house? but was lost on account of not receiving the constitutional majority. The vote was 75 to 14.

One reason for this was that it was taken out of it's regular order late Tuesday night, March 9th and many who had declared in favor of it had left the house not expecting it would be reached this session.

Resolution No. 10 by Mr. Schrieber—The initiative and referendum passed the house in an amended form, it could be used in that form to advantage, but it was amended to death in the senate and was finally killed.

I cannot close this subject without saying a word for the men who fought for this measure on the floor of the senate and house. Representatives Schrieber and Senator M. N. Duvall, these men deserve much credit for the way they stood by the people who favored this measure. A glance at the records will show the friends and foes of the I. and R.

Resolution No. 15 by Mr. Frierer—Petitioning congress to enact more stringent immigration laws. Passed both house and senate with but two dissenting votes.

The following bills were reported favorably by the labor committee of the house, and placed on the calendar but were never reached after the steering committee was appointed: Nos. 75-82-97-47- and 96.

Bills. Nos. 198, woman's 8-hour bill (house) and 200, employer's liability (house), were introduced on Monday, March 1. The Labor committee never met for a hearing after they were referred.

Senate Bill No. 88, employer's liability, referred to Judiciary committee of senate. After the hearing referred to in another place in my report, we urged this committee to report this bill out but failed in our efforts.

Senate Bill No. 127, compulsory education, was referred to the Common Schools committee. This committee also refused to meet for a hearing on account of not having time to give the bill consideration. Your Committee on Prison and Prison Reforms, Brothers E. L. Hitchens, H. D. Thomas and Thomas Rumsey, were in Columbus and appeared before the committee who had

the penitentiary measure up for hearing and urged this committee to recommend a sufficient appropriation for a new site and a new institution.

Brother H. D. Thomas again came to Columbus in regard to this matter on March 2, and conferred with Gov. Harmon to use his power to put the Wertz law, enacted in 1906, into effect at once.

House Bill No. 26, by Mr. Ritter, relating to the making of goods for state use under the supervision of a commission and to rebuild the present institution and to modernize it, passed the house in that form, and went to the senate and was amended there to strike out the commission and have the board of managers do the work. The house concurred in these amendments after conference.

This bill calls for the work to be started within thirty days. A committee was selected from the house and senate to confer with the board of managers of the penitentiary in regard to selecting machinery for the manufacture of articles for state use. The following were selected: Senators I. E. Huffman, Charles Lawyer, Representatives H. J. Ritter and H. M. Finley.

I might say here that there was considerable opposition by some members of the senate who advocated the renewal of some of the contracts at this institution, one senator going so far as to offer an amendment to allow the cigar contract to be extended until 1911. This was voted down. All sickly prisoners and trustees will be used on the farm of 450 acres at Morgan's Station.

I would suggest that you watch this work closely as there may be an attempt made during the next session to renew some contracts.

On March 2, while Secretary Thomas was here, our hearing on Senate Bill No. 88 was up, and he attended this meeting and spoke in behalf of this bill with the following gentlemen: President L. Lewis, Sec-

retary Savage of the United Mine Workers, and Attorney Newcombe of Cleveland.

The following bill was opposed by the representatives of the organized labor: Senate Bill No. 37, by Mr. Lawyer, creating a direct tax of 10 cents a head for the maintenance of the national guard. There was a powerful lobby there for this bill from the national guard of the state, and we were powerless to prevent its passage on the last day of the session after holding it up for nearly a week.

Acting upon instructions from Secretary Thomas, letters were sent out every week to the various central bodies and friends of labor urging them to write their senators and representatives in behalf of our bills. Also calling their attention to the work the Ohio Federation is doing in getting laws enacted in behalf of labor, also urging them to affiliate with the Ohio Federation of Labor if they were not affiliated.

I also met the representative of the various carpenters' unions of Columbus with Secretary Thomas when he was in Columbus. We urged them to affiliate and assist in the work that our organization is doing. In conclusion I want to thank the members of the Executive Board for all the assistance they so cheerfully gave me in my work. I also want to extend my thanks through your board to the following gentlemen who at all times were ever ready to give advice and render assistance when called upon: Hon. John H. Morgan Hon. Jos. Bishop Hon. W. T. Lewis, Hon. Geo. Harrison, Mr. Horace Morgan, Mr. G. W. Savage and President Wm. Green of the M. W. of A.

I also wish to thank the many friends of labor who are members of this General Assembly, who assisted us by introducing our bills. I now want to call your attention to the reason that Free Text Books Bill was not introduced at this session. The bill was put in the hands of a gentleman who promised to introduce it, but owing to the powerful

lobby of the book trust, he refused to take a stand for this bill at the last minute.

I do not wish to use any names of members of the General Assembly in this report as you know they will be the ones to do business with next winter for our organization.

Respectfully Submitted,

ALBERT PITT.
Legislative Agent.

Brother Hitchens, on behalf of Secretary Thomas, read his report.

REPORT OF SECRETARY- TREASURER.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor.

Fellow Workmen:—I herewith report to you of the receipts and expenditures for the past twelve months beginning October 1, 1908, and ending September 30, 1909:.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to report that the Federation's growth in membership and balance in treasury has reached the high water mark in the history of this Federation. 191 unions affiliated, six were reinstated, total 197, and at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1909, there was to your credit in bank and Secretary-Treasurer's hands a cash balance of \$1,187.46.

Thirty-eight unions were suspended for non-payment of dues. Miners 27, Plumbers 1, Iron and Steel Workers 2, Barbers 2, Central Body 1, Electrical Workers 1, Engineers 3. Four resigned: Miners No. 13, Stone Cutters, Akron, Plumbers No. 94, and Iron and Steel Workers 34. A. F. G. W. Locals 813, 15, 28, 31, 34, 53, 74, 81, 127, when orders came from the American Federation of Labor to unseat them because of controversy with Green Glass Bottle Blowers withdrew.

Two organizations, Miners, 583, disbanded with closing of mine and one Central Body went out of business.

Two Unions, Carpenters 557, Machinists 706, united with sister locals,

making the total unions dropped from membership during the year 56, leaving the total affiliated unions September 30, 403 with a per capita paying membership of over 40,000.

The following is a general sum-

mary of receipts and expenditures for the year. Itemized statement follows showing receipts paid in for per capita tax, initiation fees and donations with standing of Unions to September 30, 1909.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1908.....		\$ 516.58
Per capita tax receipts.....	\$2,266.57	
Affiliation fees.	382.00	
Reinstatement fees.	34.00	
Profits Annual Souvenir.....	525.00	
Donations to legislative fund.....	152.00	
Bank interest.	3.58	
Total for year.....		\$3,363.15
Grand total.		\$3,879.73

EXPENDITURES.

Dayton Convention, 1908.

Printing four days' minutes and roll call.....	\$ 172.77	
Stenographer's service.	59.15	
Sergeant-at-arms and assistant secretary.....	38.00	
Credential committee.	26.75	
Printing, mailing and postage 2,000 Proceedings.....	240.50—	537.17

Executive Board Meetings.

Dayton, October 11-12, 1908.....	\$ 88.50	
Cleveland, December 11, Stogie Makers' appeal and legislative matters.	109.95	
Columbus, January 31 and February 1, conferences women's hour and compulsory education, initiative and referendum and other bills, election of legislative agent.	95.15	
Cleveland, April 23, arranging for organization and legislation campaign.	80.00—	373.60

Donation to Akron defense fund.....		100.00
Printing, mailing circulars, Judges Shauck and Price..		109.20
Advance to Delegate A. F. of L. convention.....		175.00
Office Stenographers' wages.....		315.00
Miscellaneous postage and office supplies.....		125.00
Mailing Annual Souvenir.....		21.00
Stationery and miscellaneous printing.....		112.25
Membership fee, American Asso. Labor Legislation....		12.00
A. F. of L. per capita tax one year and ledger.....		13.00
Engrossing and framing resolution Bro. James Reynolds		20.50
Organizers' Commission on Applications.....		10.00
Secretary-Treasurer's salary one year.....		125.00
Secretary-Treasurer's bond		5.00
Secretary-Treasurer's expense to Youngstown to meet President on Flints expulsion.....		5.55

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSE.

Albert Pitt, Legislative Agent, 4½ weeks' salary and expense.	\$ 179.18	
Time and expense of Board members, Lewis, Hitchens, Rumsey and Thomas, attending hearing on Convict Labor, Employers' Liability, Initiative and Referendum and Amendments to Blower Law and other bills, also visiting Penal Institution.	160.88	
Printing, posting and mailing circulars to Unions for donations.	40.80	
Printing, postage and mailing bills and circulars for campaign for Women's 8-hour and Compulsory Education laws.	43.40—	424.26
Political Committee, S. Williams, James Egan and A. Smith, railroad fare and expense, two meetings. . .	96.80	
Printing and postage.	37.75—	134.55
Application fees and per capita tax returned to Women's Union Label League and Stogie Makers and Flint Glass Workers 28 and 53.		7.86

Convention 1909, Toledo.

Printing Call, Credentials, etc.	22.50	
Postage.	40.00	
Secretary-Treasurer's trip to Toledo.	5.00—	67.50
Total Expense		\$2,693.44
Total receipts.	\$3,879.73	
Total expense.	2,693.44	
Balance, September 30th, General Fund.		\$1,186.29

Postage Fund.

Balance last year.	\$ 19.00	
Received per General Fund.	236.20	
Total.	\$ 255.20	
Expense.	254.03	
Balance.	\$ 1.17—	\$ 1.17
Total balance.		\$1,187.46

Itemized Statement of Per Capita Tax, Initiations, Reinstatements and Donations Received, with Standing of Unions to September 30th, 1909

Name of Organization.	No.	Initiat'm and Reinstm't Fee	Per Capita Tax	Months in Arrears	Months' Credit
A. A. I. & S. W.....	1	\$.....	\$ 1.50	Suspended	..
" "	2	.....	3.00	1	..
" "	6	.....	3.00	.....	..
" "	14	.....	5.34	.....	3
" "	20	.....	4.68	3	..
" "	25	.....	.....	Strike	..
" "	32	.....	10.31	.....	..
" "	44	.....	3.75	.....	..
" "	50	.....	4.50	.....	..
" "	56	.....	6.03	2	..
" "	23	.....	6.60	.....	..
" "	34	.....	.....	Resigned	..
" "	31	2.00	.75	.....	..
Sheet Metal Workers.....	6	2.00	.75	.....	..
Street Railway Employees....	52	.....	6.96	.....	..
" " " "	98	.....	5.36	.....	..
" " " "	114	.....	3.00	.....	..
" " " "	272	.....	9.38	1	..
" " " "	285	.....	3.91	.....	..
" " " "	379	.....	2.25	3	..
" " " "	380	.....	11.05	.....	..
Musicians Union.....	4	2.00	17.50	.....	..
" " " "	15	2.00	2.70	.....	..
" " " "	68	2.00	3.11	.....	..
" " " "	86	2.00	4.79	3	..
" " " "	111	2.00	.....	6	..
" " " "	249	.....	3.21	.....	..
" " " "	418	.....	9.51	6	..
" " " "	274	2.00	.75	.....	..
Woodworkers' Union.....	36	.....	3.00	.....	..
" " " "	89	2.00	11.48	.....	3
" " " "	143	.....	3.00	.....	..
" " " "	158	2.00	3.00	.....	..
" " " "	212	2.00	3.00	.....	..
Flint Glass Workers.....	81	.....	15.00	.....	..
" " " "	15	.....	2.34	.....	..
" " " "	34	.....	3.60	.....	..
" " " "	31	.....	13.75	.....	..
" " " "	127	.....	1.77	Withdrawn by order of A.	..
" " " "	8	.....	3.63	F. of L.	..
" " " "	74	.....	9.18	.....	..
" " " "	53	2.00	3.36	.....	..
" " " "	28	4.00	6.18	.....	..
" " " "	13	.....	2.60	.....	..

Name of Organization.	No.	Initiat'n and Reinstm't Fee	Per Capita Tax	Months' Arrears	Months' Credit
Glass Workers.	29	2.00	3.00	.....	..
Butcher Workmen.	200	2.00	2.70	.....	..
Barbers' Union.	5	.....	12.00	.....	..
" "	22	2.00	.86	Suspended	..
" "	49	2.00	2.35	.....	..
" "	70	.....	3.00	.....	..
" "	105	.....	4.98	.....	2
" "	129	.....	15.40	.....	..
" "	114	.....	2.25	.....	..
" "	329	.....	3.45	.....	..
" "	343	.....	3.07	.....	6
" "	365	.....	3.00	.....	2
" "	531	.....	3.00	.....	3
" "	547	.....	5.50	3	..
" "	558	.....	2.25	.....	..
" "	307	2.00	.75	.....	..
Brewery Workers.	179	.....	3.00	.....	..
" "	199	.....	15.60	.....	..
" "	202	2.00	7.00	.....	..
" "	204	.....	3.00	.....	3
" "	257	.....	3.00	.....	..
" "	295	.....	5.30	.....	1
" "	192	5.00	3.75	.....	..
" "	348	2.00	.75	.....	..
" "	276	2.00	.75	.....	..
" "	255	2.00	.75	.....	..
" "	45	7.00	.....	Suspended	..
" "	145	2.00	.75	.....	..
" " B. 1.	276	2.00	.75	.....	..
" " B. 2.	276	2.00	.75	.....	..
" " B. 1.	60	2.00	.75	.....	..
" " B. 2.	60	2.00	.75	.....	..
" "	203	2.00	.75	.....	..
" "	12	.....	37.50	.....	..
" "	17	.....	12.90	.....	..
" "	47	.....	8.20	.....	5
" "	50	.....	3.00	.....	3
" "	60	.....	6.00	.....	..
" "	80	2.00	3.25	Oct.	31
" "	83	.....	3.00	.....	3
" "	87	.....	4.20	.....	..
" "	91	.....	9.60	.....	..
" "	138	.....	3.00	.....	..
" "	140	2.00	1.00	.....	1
" "	146	.....	3.00	.....	3
" "	147	.....	.....	.....	3
" "	162	.....	2.75	.....	..
" "	164	.....	7.50	.....	..
" "	175	.....	27.60	.....	..

Name of Organization.	No.	Initiat'g and Reinst'm't Fee	Per Capita Tax	Months in Arrears	Months' Credit
Carpenters	1720	.....	2.75	1	..
"	1908	.....	4.00	.....	3
"	39	.....	5.06	.....	..
"	186	2.00	8.54	.....	..
"	1023	2.00	3.59	.....	2
"	328	2.00	4.67	.....	..
"	557	2.00	2.45	Amal. with No.	25
"	494	2.00	9.56	.....	..
"	243	2.00	1.25	.....	..
"	1153	2.00	1.25	.....	..
"	1477	2.00	.....	.....	..
"	676	2.00	.....	.....	..
"	1766	2.00	.90	.....	..
"	327	2.00	2.70	.....	..
"	1255	2.00	.75	.....	..
"	2	2.00	7.25	.....	..
"	748	2.00	1.26	.....	..
Central Bodies:					
Akron.	.....	.....	5.00	.....	..
Alliance.	.....	.....	5.00	.....	..
Bellaire (Belmont County)	.....	.....	5.00	.....	..
Canton.	.....	.....	5.00	.....	3
Cincinnati.	.....	.....	5.00	.....	3
Chillicothe.	2.00	.....	5.00	.....	9
Coshocton.	.....	.....	7.50	.....	..
Conneaut.	.....	.....	5.00	3	..
Columbus.	.....	.....	5.00	.....	..
Cleveland.	.....	.....	5.00	.....	..
Dayton.	.....	.....	7.50	.....	6
East Liverpool	.....	.....	6.25	.....	3
Elyria.	.....	.....	.....	6	..
Findlay.	2.00	.....	1.25	Suspended	..
Fremont.	.....	.....	7.10	.....	..
Fostoria.	.....	.....	5.00	.....	..
Cambridge (Guernsey County)	.....	.....	5.00	.....	..
Hamilton.	2.00	.....	10.00	.....	12
Steubenville (Jefferson Co.)	.....	.....	3.75	.....	..
Middletown.	.....	.....	6.25	.....	..
Massillon.	.....	.....	5.00	.....	3
Marietta.	.....	.....	6.25	.....	3
Norwalk.	.....	.....	5.00	.....	..
N. Philadelphia.	.....	.....	5.00	.....	..
Nelsonville.	2.00	.....	1.25	Disbanded	..
Newark.	2.00	.....	3.00	.....	4
Piqua.	.....	.....	5.00	.....	..
Portsmouth.	2.00	.....	3.75	3	..
Sandusky.	.....	.....	5.83	1	..
Salem.	.....	.....	3.75	3	..

Name of Organization.	No.	Initiat'r and Reinstm't Fee	Per Capita Tax	Months in Arrears	Months' Credit
Springfield.			10.00		
Tiffin.			5.00		
Toronto.			3.75	3	
Toledo			5.00		
Youngstown.			6.25		
Zanesville.			5.00		
Engineers.	81		8.33	Suspended.	
"	18		19.50		
"	172		1.50		
"	141		3.15		
"	114		2.36	6	
"	10		8.86		6
"	169		3.00		
"	91	7.00	3.00		
"	231	2.00	2.25	2	
"	373	2.00	1.25		
"	293	2.00	1.25		
Electrical Workers.	38		16.33		1
" "	245		3.00		
" "	172	2.00	1.50		3
" "	54		3.42		
" "	93		1.50	Suspended	
" "	248		3.00		7
" "	143	5.00	3.00		
" "	39		6.90		
Stationary Firemen.	98		3.00		3
" "	49		7.50	6	
" "	87		2.25		
" "	2		3.60		
" "	128		2.65	2	
" "	150	2.00	.75		
Glass Bottle Blowers.	99	2.00	.75		
" " "	20		5.01		
" " "	27		5.40		
" " "	106		6.00		3 1/2
" " "	101		6.40	2	
" " "	49		6.00		
" " "	73		6.00		
" " "	98		3.00	3	
" " "	24		10.26		
" " "	17		4.13		
" " "	40	2.00	1.50		3
Garment Workers.	100		18.82		3
" "	38	2.00	3.00		
Granite Cutters—Clyde, O.			3.75		3
Hotel & R. Emp.	397	2.00	.75		

Name of Organization.	No.	Initiat'g and Reinstm't Fee	Per Capita Tax	Months in Arrears	Months' Credit
Bartenders.....	216	2.00	3.38	.....	..
".....	212	2.00	4.64	3	..
".....	222	.....	3.00	6	..
".....	847	.....	3.00	.....	..
".....	108	.....	18.00	.....	..
".....	202	.....	.....	Suspended	..
".....	423	2.00	.75	.....	..
".....	68	2.00	21.30	.....	..
".....	252	2.00	.86	.....	..
".....	253	2.00	.75	.....	..
".....	852	2.00	1.50	.....	3
".....	127	2.00	.75	.....	..
Cooks.....	167	.....	4.80	.....	..
Miscellaneous Help.....	290	.....	3.00	.....	..
Culinary Workers.....	15	.....	3.00	.....	..
Waitresses.....	107	2.00	.90	.....	..
Waiters.....	106	.....	16.56	.....	..
".....	72	.....	3.00	.....	..
Federal Labor Union.....	8660	2.00	2.10	.....	3
" " ".....	11651	.....	3.86	3	..
" " ".....	8295	.....	1.50	6	..
" " ".....	6692	.....	3.00	.....	..
Horseshoers.....	40	2.00	.75	.....	..
".....	10	2.00	1.50	.....	..
".....	12	.....	6.25	.....	..
".....	15	2.00	1.00	.....	..
".....	75	2.00	.75	.....	..
".....	210	2.00	.75	.....	..
".....	96	2.00	.75	.....	..
Lathers.....	2	2.00	3.00	.....	..
".....	24	.....	3.00	.....	..
Longshoremen:					
Licensed Tugmen.....	9	.....	4.50	.....	3
Hoisting Engineers.....	158	.....	3.25	.....	3
Leather Workers.....	34	.....	3.28	.....	..
Machinists' Union.....	83	.....	11.37	.....	..
" ".....	532	.....	6.75	.....	..
" ".....	453	.....	2.25	3	..
" ".....	105	.....	23.71	.....	..
" ".....	200	.....	8.78	.....	..
" ".....	225	.....	3.06	.....	6
" ".....	608	.....	3.00	.....	..
" ".....	730	.....	2.25	.....	..
" ".....	349	.....	3.48	3	..
" ".....	277	.....	4.15	1	..
" ".....	716	.....	3.00	.....	3
" ".....	90	.....	3.79	.....	..
" ".....	706	.....	2.00	Amal. with 105	..

Name of Organization.	No.	Initiat'r and Reinstmt't Fee	Per Capita Tax	Months in Arrears	Months in Credit
Machinists Union.....	203	.....	2.65	.....	..
" "	162	.....	4.00	1	..
" "	85	2.00	3.00	.....	..
" "	376	2.00	3.50	.....	2
" "	22	2.00	1.92	2	..
" "	241	2.00	1.75	.....	..
" "	77	2.00	1.20	.....	..
" "	55	2.00	1.50	.....	..
" "	536	2.00	1.68	.....	..
Molders' Union.....	68	2.00	1.86	.....	..
" "	143	.....	3.17	.....	..
" "	94	.....	9.03	.....	..
" "	395	2.00	1.75	.....	..
" "	52	2.00	4.10	.....	..
" "	283	2.00	4.43	.....	..
" "	330	2.00	1.75	.....	..
" "	254	2.00	1.25	.....	..
" "	172	2.00	1.95	.....	3
" "	181	2.00	2.35	.....	..
" "	4	2.00	6.90	.....	..
" "	3	2.00	6.90	.....	..
" "	432	2.00	7.50	.....	..
Maintenance of Way Emp....	330	2.00	.75	.....	..
Metal Polishers.....	2	.....	5.56	.....	..
" "	234	.....	3.75	.....	3
" "	3	.....	12.14	.....	..
" "	68	.....	8.56	.....	..
" "	5	.....	4.67	.....	..
" "	48	.....	3.50	.....	3
Mine Workers.....	1185	.....	7.80	.....	..
" "	632	.....	8.45	.....	..
" "	13	.....	10.00	Resigned	..
" "	417	.....	5.77	4	..
" "	44	.....	18.76	.....	..
" "	1232	.....	.90	6	..
" "	369	.....	1.23	5	..
" "	292	.....	26.78	.....	..
" "	2528	.....	3.16	.....	..
" "	1245	.....	.....	Suspended	..
" "	2080	2.00	4.50	Suspended	..
" "	2185	2.00	9.90	3	..
" "	1302	2.00	6.00	Suspended	..
" "	1987	2.00	11.54	.....	..
" "	1706	2.00	21.36	.....	..
" "	1430	2.00	4.55	Suspended	..
" "	583	2.00	4.59	Disbanded	..
" "	212	2.00	3.00	3	..
" "	839	2.00	4.53	Suspended	..

Name of Organization.	No.	Initiat'n and Reinstmt Fee	Per Capita Tax	Months in Arrears	Months' Credit
Mine Workers	1955	2.00	3.03	Suspended	..
"	922	2.00	.75	Suspended	..
"	284	2.00	16.25	.....	..
"	1287	2.00	2.73	Suspended	..
"	2530	2.00	4.20	Suspended	..
"	2188	2.00	1.53	Suspended	..
"	1145	2.00	19.91	.....	..
"	540	2.00	5.34	Suspended	..
"	1029	2.00	5.40	.....	..
"	592	2.00	4.05	Suspended	..
"	1259	2.00	.75	Suspended	..
"	2440	2.00	4.29	Suspended	..
"	71	2.00	7.50	.....	..
"	857	2.00	4.05	Suspended	..
"	162	2.00	2.71	Suspended	..
"	2387	2.00	2.40	Suspended	..
"	459	2.00	2.28	Suspended	..
"	652	2.00	3.84	3	..
"	2380	2.00	3.00	Suspended	..
"	2180	2.00	6.00	Suspended	..
"	1643	2.00	2.70	Suspended	..
"	1753	2.00	24.90	.....	..
"	383	2.00	3.00	Suspended	..
"	1888	2.00	2.40	Suspended	..
"	1268	2.00	2.37	Suspended	..
"	1270	2.00	4.47	Suspended	..
"	2559	2.00	3.06	Suspended	..
"	2195	2.00	5.34	3	..
"	1184	2.00	11.85	.....	..
"	121	2.00	9.02	.....	..
"	1216	2.00	5.00	.....	..
"	971	2.00	3.45	3	..
"	2136	2.00	1.25	1	..
"	2389	2.00	4.90	1	..
Potters	29	...	3.66	3	..
"	16	...	4.75	.....	..
"	24	...	3.60	.....	..
"	4	...	18.11	.....	..
"	10	...	6.93	3	..
"	25	...	4.50	.....	..
"	31	...	14.56	.....	..
"	7	...	3.47	3	..
"	44	...	10.62	.....	..
"	12	...	14.40	.....	..
"	9	...	29.43	.....	..
"	17	...	11.10	.....	..
"	1	...	4.30	.....	..
"	59	...	8.32	.....	..

Name of Organization.	No.	Initiat'n and Reinstmt Fee	Per Capita Tax	Months in Arrears	Months' Credit
Potters	74	.....	4.01	.....	..
"	70	2.00	1.20	.....	..
Painters	68	.....	3.00	.....	2
"	102	.....	17.18	.....	..
"	165	.....	2.25	.....	..
"	206	5.00	1.50	.....	..
"	240	.....	1.50	3	..
"	249	.....	3.55	3	..
"	7	.....	13.00	.....	..
"	248	2.00	1.00	.....	..
Paperhangers	553	2.00	1.50	.....	..
Photo Engravers	24	.....	3.68	.....	..
Printing Pressmen	42	.....	3.00	.....	..
"	54	.....	3.00	.....	..
Web Pressmen	5	2.00	1.00	6	..
"	20	2.00	1.00	.....	..
Plumbers and Steam Fitters	55	.....	11.36	3	..
" " " "	94	.....	.75	Suspended	..
" " " "	219	.....	.75	Suspended	..
" " " "	162	.....	3.15	.....	..
" " " "	120	.....	6.38	.....	..
" " " "	216	.....	2.30	2	..
" " " "	59	2.00	8.60	.....	..
" " " "	50	2.00	.82	.....	..
" " " "	359	2.00	.75	.....	..
Patternmakers—Akron .....	.....	.....	2.25	6	..
" Dayton .....	.....	.....	1.50	6	..
" Toledo .....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	..
Retail Clerks	163	.....	3.00	.....	..
" "	178	.....	3.51	.....	..
" "	100	.....	4.20	.....	..
" "	128	.....	6.95	.....	..
" "	913	2.00	3.00	.....	..
" "	133	2.00	3.51	.....	..
" "	126	2.00	.75	.....	..
" "	611	2.00	.75	.....	..
" "	12	2.00	2.28	.....	..
Shirtwaist & Laundry Work'rs	1	.....	6.33	.....	..
Stereotypers	39	.....	3.00	.....	..
Stove Mounters	23	2.00	3.00	.....	..
"	25	2.00	.....	.....	..
"	67	2.00	.75	.....	..
Stone Cutters—Akron .....	.....	.....	1.50	Resigned	..
" Cleveland .....	.....	2.00	2.40	.....	..
Typographical Union	57	.....	5.18	3	..
"	182	.....	3.00	.....	3
"	219	.....	1.50	3	..

Name of Organization.	No.	Initiat'r and Reinstmt't Fee	Per Capita Tax	Months in Arrears	Months' Credit
Typographical Union.....	290	....	3.75	....	..
" " ".....	63	....	10.08	....	..
" " ".....	3	....	30.78	....	..
" " ".....	53	....	20.30	3	..
" " ".....	117	2.00	6.00	....	..
" " ".....	516	2.00	2.75	....	4
" " ".....	69	2.00	....	....	..
" " ".....	5	2.00	3.75	....	..
" " ".....	156	2.00	.75	....	..
" " ".....	298	2.00	.75	....	..
Teamsters' Union.....	20	2.00	2.40	....	..
" " ".....	573	....	2.25	3	..
" " ".....	6	....	3.00	....	..
" " ".....	52	....	3.00	....	2
Theatrical Stage Employes...	70	2.00	10.65	....	..
" " ".....	34	....	3.00	....	4
" " ".....	136	2.00	1.50	6	..
" " ".....	24	2.00	1.25	2	..
Tin Plate Workers.....	44	2.00	1.00	....	..
" " ".....	42	....	4.50	3	..
" " ".....	12	....	2.50	2	..
Tailors' Union.....	162	....	4.50	3	..
" " ".....	144	....	12.18	....	..
" " ".....	205	....	3.00	....	..
Watch Case Engravers.....	3	2.00	.75	....	..
Woman's Union Label League, Cincinnati		2.00	9.12	....	..
			1.00	....	..

DONATIONS TO LEGISLATIVE FUND.

Waiters Union No. 106.....	\$2.00	Bookbinders No. 5.	2.00
Lathers Union No. 2.....	2.00	Boot & Shoe Workers No. 210.	5.00
Iron Molders No. 218.....	2.00	Beer Drivers No. 202.	2.00
U. Mine Workers No. 774.....	1.00	Trades and Labor Council, East Liverpool.	2.00
Trades and Labor Assembly, Stubenville.	2.00	Trades and Labor Assembly, Sandusky.	2.00
Carpenters No. 105.	2.00	N. B. O. P. No. 16.....	2.00
Central Labor Union, Toledo..	2.00	Metal Polishers No. 2.....	2.00
Metal Polishers No. 68.....	2.00	Barbers No. 129.	2.00
Molders Union No. 330.....	2.00	Engineers No. 231.	2.00
Amal. St. Ry. Emp. No. 98....	2.00	A. A. Iron and Steel W. No. 32.	2.00
A. Flint Glass W. No. 15.....	2.00	Columbus Federation of Labor.	2.00
Machinists No. 83.	2.00	N. B. O. P. No. 31.....	2.00
Theatrical Stage Emp. No. 70.	2.00	Boot and Shoe Workers No. 68.	5.00
Iron Molders No. 98.....	2.00	Machinists No. 90.	2.00
		Glass Bottle Blowers No. 20...	2.00

Horseshoers No. 12.	2.00	Trades and Labor Assembly,	
Theatrical Stage Emp. No. 136.	2.00	Belmont Co.	2.00
Molders No. 254.	1.00	Cigarmakers No. 35.	2.00
Molders No. 27.	2.00	A. F. G. W. No. 81.	2.00
Boot and Shoe W. No. 222.	2.00	Jour. Tailors No. 162.	2.00
Molders No. 94.	2.00	Trades and Labor Assembly,	
Molders No. 143.	2.00	Toronto.	2.00
Plasterers Union No. 1.	2.00	A. Flint G. W. No. 73.	2.00
Central Labor Union, Carnton.	5.00	Typographical Union No. 53.	2.00
Amal. Asso. Iron and Steel		Bricklayers Union No. 5.	2.00
Workers No. 2.	5.00	Machinists Union No. 200.	2.00
Amal. Asso. Iron and Steel		U. Mine Workers No. 1184.	2.00
Workers No. 23.	2.00	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 73.	2.00
Amal. Asso. Iron and Steel		N. B. O. P. No. 12.	2.00
Workers No. 1.	2.00	Central Labor Union, Akron.	5.00
N. B. O. P. No 24.	2.00	Stationary Firemen No. 2.	2.00
Trades and Labor Council, Mid-		Trades and Labor Assembly,,	
dletown.	2.00	Fostoria.	2.00
Central Labor Council, Cincin-		A. F. of Musicians No. 160.	2.00
nati.	2.00	Central Labor Union, Coshocton	2.00
Carpenters No. 557.	2.00	Teamsters No. 6.	5.00
Electrical Workers No. 54.	2.00	A. F. of Musicians No. 68.	2.00
Shirt Waist and Laundry Work-		A. F. G. W. No. 81.	3.00
ers No. 1.	2.00		
Brewery Workers No. 17 Br. 1.	1.00	Total	\$152.00

An appeal for \$2.00 donation for legislative purposes was sent out when definite information came that a special session of the legislature was going to convene, the fact that only \$152 was secured, is evidence that the great majority of the unions were either not interested, or otherwise did not anticipate that anything could be got for labor from special sessions.

The difficulty of doing business with over 400 unions when secretaries fail to notify me of either change in their own address or of change in secretaries, must be tried to be appreciated, and the many complaints that came in this year from unions who did not receive convention call and credentials, is almost wholly due to this fact, would therefore make special request that your secretary-treasurer be immediately notified when changes are made.

There are nearly 2,000 unions on our mailing list at present, and these do not include any of the Railroad

Brotherhoods. Now that the work of this Federation in fighting for legislation that means so much to the working men, women and children of this state, is becoming known and appreciated, and as every union that affiliates means an addition to our fighting force to carry on this work, I am satisfied that nearly everyone of these unions can be induced to join our ranks, providing the officers of the Federation are given that co-operation and assistance from organizers, Central Bodies, and affiliated unions that the work the Federation is doing deserves.

In conclusion, I desire to express through the delegates present my hearty appreciation for assistance I have received from the officers of Central Bodies and local unions, and my colleagues on the Executive Board, the remarkable growth in the membership of the Federation during practically two years of panic, ought to be an incentive to every delegate to make this convention the best of its history, to the end that

when we depart to our respective homes we can go to the unions outside of our ranks, and ask them to join hands with us in labors legislative battles for necessary legislation to advance and protect the workers of our state.

With promised prosperous times ahead of us for a few years, the membership of the Federation should be doubled, aye trebled, during the next year.

WILL YOU DO IT?

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY D. THOMAS,

Secretary-Treasurer Ohio Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Report of Committee on Political Action was read by Secretary Smith.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the O. F. of L.

Greeting:

At the last annual convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor held in the city of Dayton, your president was empowered as per the Hitchers' resolution to appoint a special committee for political action and the same be sent all the local unions throughout the state, and report of same be made to the next convention. Your committee after careful thought and consideration has issued the following circular:

Byesville, O., May 18, 1909.

To the Organized Workers of Ohio.

Greeting:—At the Dayton convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor, the president was instructed to appoint a committee for the purpose of submitting a plan of political action to the organized workers of this state.

This committee therefore asks that their report, submitted below, be taken up by all local and central bodies, and that it be given your careful and fullest consideration and that the secretary of each local and central body forward to the secretary of this committee a reply to

this circular, giving expressed sentiments of your respective unions as to action taken on this matter.

The report follows:

Around our law-making bodies, all social, political and economic thought revolves. Our national life is reflexed in state legislatures. But here is found no Group of Toils, so prominent and active in every other country.

Our failure to take advantage of our political power, and the ease with which we have been divided, has caused us to forget the best American traditions, and now, instead of boldly demanding our rights to assist in law-making functions, we are rapidly approaching that period when we seem satisfied with spasmodic appeals for legislative relief that is not marking time with new and suddenly changed conditions on the economic field and increasing encroachments of arrogance and power in our legislative halls.

Today, the dollar is deified, and a man-killing, limb destroying, wealth-producing machine in our mines, mills and factories is looked upon with kindlier eye than the organizations of self-sacrificing workers who protest against industrial murders, that no longer excite comment.

Our demands for the initiative and referendum, an eight-hour day on state work, complete abolishment of child labor, rigidly enforced factory and mining laws, employers' liability laws, home rule for cities, labor injunction relief, and eight-hour day for women and numerous other enactments are not forthcoming from statesmen who seem utterly unconcerned of our social ills and the workers' wrongs.

Attention is also called to the fact that America is the only civilized nation that has yet failed to give the trade union movement an integral place in society—the nation where a willing ear is not accorded representatives of the toilers and the solution of their ills given a high place

in the programs of their legislative bodies.

Nor are we entirely blameless. We have too often assumed pleasing attitudes to those who profit by our political inaction. Our indifferences has caused us to overlook—to the delight of opponents—the citadel of greed and privilege—our state legislatures. We have failed to awaken to the importance of seating even a watchful, protesting note at the most effective point.

This negligence has placed us in a position where, because of our failure to accept ballot responsibilities and think and act for ourselves, that our unions are classed as trusts, with no standing before the courts of the land, and, worse still, an occasional successful effort to secure redress negated by courts now rapidly assuming legislative powers.

With these thoughts in mind, your committee recommends to Ohio trade unionists and all lovers of true democracy the importance of centering their forces on the Ohio legislature.

Let our slogan be: "Legislative relief for the masses instead of offices for the few."

We must abandon our policy of frittering a magnificent strength in struggles for favor at the hands of those we create. We have been lulled by the sophistry that we "must begin at the bottom," only to find our position more critical. We have been chilled by an occasional appointment of our fellows to office, without force or benefit to the working people, except the fortunate recipient.

Your committee is opposed to formation of an Independent state party. We frankly state our belief that at this time workers would be easy prey to those versed in the arts of political trickery with resulting quagmires, disorder and defeat.

We are agreed that our first political venture should be at the most effective point, and insist that unionists make preparation now for the election of state representatives and state senators from our own ranks, a year from this fall.

Along this line, we make the following:

Recommendations

First—Separate political action from the trade union movement by organizing a Labor Congress in each locality. A Labor Congress which should be separate and apart from the trade union movement. This Labor Congress can be formed along the lines of Central bodies. This will keep the two movements distinct, each with their clearly defined purposes.

Second—While it is impossible to present workable rules that will apply to all sections of the state, on account of varying conditions, we strongly urge the Labor Congress to hold mass meetings wherever possible; that the importance of the Ohio legislature be shown; that our citizenship be acquainted with our purpose; that a campaign of education and agitation be incessantly waged; that a strong and fearless labor press be maintained, and that we do our utmost in establishing friendly relations with all manner of reform and progressive organizations.

Third—That this circular be read and thoroughly discussed by the various locals, and that a vote be taken on this question, "Shall this union favor centralizing our forces on a legislative ticket at the next state election?"

Fourth—Returns shall be mailed to the secretary of this committee, A. C. Smith, Ryesville, Ohio, not later than September 20th, to the end that a complete report be made by the Committee to the coming state convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor, where the matter will be discussed and final action taken.

Fraternally,

S. E. WILLIAMS, Chairman,
JAMES P. EGAN,
A. C. SMITH, Secretary.

To this circular we have received the following replies for the position:

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 222,
Central Body Cambridge, Mine

Workers No. 205, International Union Steam Engineers No. 141, Federal Labor Union No. 854, Zanesville, Ohio; International Association Machinists No. 203, United Trades & Labor Assembly, Cleveland; Norwalk Central Labor Union, Norwalk; Journeymen Bakers' Union of America, No. 5, Toledo; Metal Polishers, Buffers & Platers, No. 2; Toledo; Central Labor Union, Tiffin; Journeymen Barbers' Union, No. 105, Akron; Dayton Typographical No. 57; Dayton Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 54, International Association of Machinists No. 105, Toledo; Toledo Typographical Union, No. 63; Brotherhood Leather Workers, No. 34, Columbus, Ohio; Stove Mounters & Steel Range Workers, No. 23, Piqua; International Union Steam Engineers, No. 373, Central Body, Zanesville, Carpenters & Joiners of America, No. 404, Mine Workers, No. 1987, Byesville.

Against the Report: National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, No. 66.

The Local assigns for its non-support of circular that its members believe a better plan is already submitted to the workers organized, financed and controlled by and for the workers, namely the Socialist Party.

Your committee has given this work its best thought—we have had in mind that our humble efforts were only a working basis out of which the delegates to the Ohio Federation of Labor backed by a knowledge of their constituents could write on this or some other plan that would eventuate in the voice of labor being heard in our Legislative halls—we again reaffirm our belief that, the Trade Union Movement and political action can only be made possible by separation and we most earnestly urge the delegates to well consider any action that would commit the Trade Union Movement to any political party.

Delegate Hayes spoke on the report, saying in effect that if the report did not go so far as he did, it was a step in the right direction.

Delegate Egan, chairman of the committee, spoke in support of the report.

Brother Morley took the floor and reported to the convention that while nothing had been reported from Springfield, O., the boys there had taken the matter up and were making progress, but had to stop to make a fight on the natural gas company. They had formed a club on the lines laid down by the committee.

Brother Wilkinson, of East Liverpool—He said it had been referred to them, and they had a political committee, and had been so successful as to elect one of their own members. mayor. In the East Liverpool city council they have about 80 per cent of that body.

Report of committee adopted.

The president then read committees appointed, and noted changes to be made in the personnel of same as follows:

A. Kummer, Officers' Reports; Brown, Grievance committee; Doll, Souvenir committee; Humphries, Label committee; Tateman, Radabaugh and Kaps elected on Auditing committee in place of Lennon, Kaisse and McEachern; John Norris on Organization committee, in place of Voll.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Bakery and Confectionery Workers National Union, calling attention to the fact that office of bakery inspector was vacant and urging that action be taken by the convention to get one appointed at once. Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

From Albert Pitt, Cambridge, conveying best wishes for a successful convention.

From A. F. of L. regarding enforcing of laws regarding affiliations, urging the enactment of labor laws, the appointment of legislative committees, union label agitation, etc. Received.

From Central Federated Union of New York:

To All State Federations, Central Bodies and the Labor Press.

Greetings:

Your respected and esteemed consideration is desired on the subjoined matter, which should not alone interest the organized workingmen, but the public in general. Please report whatever action you may take on the matter.

Fraternally,

ERNEST BOHM,

Cor. Sec.

"Excerpt of a letter to Mr. George W. Perkins, president, International Vigar Makers' Union, by Mr. William Bancker, of Springfield, Mass.

"Being very much impressed with your articles on the Philippine tariff bill, I wish to call attention to a phase of the question, which so far as I have seen, has been entirely overlooked. Namely: health. And if it becomes a law, which seems to be a foregone conclusion at the present time as the trade has offered itself as a sacrifice.

"I would like to have the following published in our Journal, hoping it may be of some use to our locals in fighting these goods.

"I served two years in the Philippines in the army, mostly around Manila, and out of curiosity I visited a number of shops there. Now, every soldier knows the uncleanness of the average Filipino, and if you ask him he will tell you that many a poor fellow came home in a box by too close association with them as they are poison to the white man. They are all affected with a skin disease and a large majority of them are covered with open sores or scars. Leprosy, beri-beri, cholera, beubonic plague and other infectious diseases are, as everyone knows, prevalent there. They sit half naked and work and scratch,

while the air is rank with the smell of decayed fish and rank cocoanut oil, which the women use on their hair. Now, imagine one of these natives, whose teeth have rotted black by the constant chewing of the betelnut, biting out heads, which I took particular notice to see if they did, and using their spittle to help paste the heads on their work, and you can form some idea of what the American smoker will get when the trust dumps these far-famed Manila cigars on the market. The United States government spends thousands of dollars to quarantine against these Asiatic diseases, and when one leaves the island for this country, himself and effects are thoroughly disinfected and in the face of all this our law makers propose to put their seal of approval in this bill, which will put into the mouths of thousands of our citizens, a most prolific means of contagion, and if as I firmly believe, it will be the means of infecting those filthy Asiatic diseases into the blood of the American people the present administration can thank itself for it. I believe that even the trust smoker, if he has these things brought forcefully upon him, will think twice before purchasing these goods."

Received and request complied with.

From Senator Alsdorf, Newark, O., relative to employers' liability, convict labor, and compulsory arbitration. Referred to Legislative committee.

Brother Rumsey called attention to the John M. O'Neill meeting in this hall tonight, and urged every delegate to be present.

Committee meetings were announced by the various chairmen.

Session adjourned at 5 p. m.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

President Lewis called the convention to order at 9 a. m.

It was moved and seconded that we go into executive session. Carried.

The secretary read the following telegram from Sec. Morrison, of the A. F. of L.:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.

Harry Thomas, Secy., St. Clair Hotel, Toledo, O.

In view of the Ohio Federation of Labor having wilfully disregarded and violated the decision of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, the decision of its executive council and the constitution thereof, in recognizing and seating suspended and seceding unions, the executive council directed that the charter of the Federation of Labor be revoked and it stands revoked, and you are hereby notified of that fact. I have notified Organizer Rist of this action, and request you to hand over charter to him. He is directed to return same to the American Federation of Labor office.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secy. American Federation of Labor.

Moved and seconded that the communication be received and that the request contained therein be not complied with. Carried.

Resolution from J. A. Robinson was offered, reading as follows,

Whereas, The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers are, at the present time, engaged in a life and death struggle with the U. S. Steel corporation, and,

Whereas, Something more than moral support is needed, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Ohio Federation of Labor donate the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers \$100 to assist them in this

strike, to help their needy members in their time of trouble.

Delegate Younger questioned our right to vote money from the treasury since a portion of the delegates had left.

The chair ruled the money in the treasury belonged to this Ohio Federation of Labor.

Bro. Max Hayes took the floor and spoke in favor of the resolution. He said that he had visited several of the strike districts and studied the situation first hand, and found that the iron and steel workers are making a heroic fight and deserved the fullest support of the unions of Ohio. He criticised the apparent indifference of the A. F. of L. executive council, which seemed to find more interest in determining who is "regular," and who is an "outlaw," than to support the iron and steel workers, the haters, the marine workers and others who are on the firing line, battling for labor's cause. He pointed out that the capitalists who are now fighting the unions, are distinguished and influential members of the National Civic Federation, and that their refusal to treat the rank and file decently while wineing and dining so-called labor leaders, betrays the hypocrisy of that aggregation of plutocrats.

Moved resolution be adopted as read. Carried.

By H. E. Curry, Steubenville:

Whereas the Tin Plate Workers Protective Association of America is at the present time engaged in a struggle with the United States Steel Corporation against the "open shop." Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Ohio Federation of Labor in convention assembled donate the sum of one hundred dollars to said organization.

Funds in treasury would not allow of more than one donation.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORT.

President's Report.

Your Committee on Officers wishes to report upon Pres. Lewis' report. We heartily concur in that part of the report in regard to jurisdiction disputes and particularly in the part which he says, "Instead of Labor Unions of the country fighting each other for the jurisdiction of trades. I believe that we should be trying to solve the problem of how we can best have all the wage earners of the country more closely affiliated."

We approve of that part of the president's report relative to legislation and commend him for his watchfulness in the past and recommend that his suggestions for further legislation be given the support necessary to make it effective.

Your committee concurs in that part of president's report on Union Labels and believe his recommendations should receive the support of the present convention and the incoming Executive Board in carrying on a plan of education on behalf of the Union Label and assist in encouraging in the formation of women union label leagues and women auxiliaries, and we recommend same for adoption.

Secretary's Report.

Your Committee has carefully examined the report of our secretary-treasurer, and we find his report shows the result of careful work and his executive ability is proven by the fact that we have today more locals affiliated and a larger treasury than ever before and we commend him for the economy practiced and the way he has conducted the affairs and your committee finds that it is evident from the report and the success attained that he has worked hard and consciously for the cause of the Ohio Federation of Labor and concurs in his report.

Report of Executive Board.

Your Committee heartily endorses the work done by the Executive Board on behalf of the Wertz Bill, and their work in preventing the repealing of the same. We also commend them for their work of preventing the spread of tuberculosis by having the blower law amended; and their humanitarian work in assisting to secure the release of George Kerlin and George Collins, Metal Polishers, from unjust imprisonment.

We concur in the work on behalf of better labor legislation and laws for the toilers.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Chairman,

A. C. SMITH,

A. KUMMER.

JOHN DOYLE.

Report as a whole adopted.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Toledo, Ohio, October 14, 1909.

To the Officers and Delegates of the 26th Annual Convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor.

We, your committee, appointed to audit the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have carefully examined all the books, vouchers, etc., and find that the same have been kept in a proper and systematic manner. We further find that every dollar of the Federation's money is duly accounted for; and therefore wish to commend the Secretary-Treasurer for the able and efficient manner in which the accounts of the Federation have been taken care of.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED ZEPP,

O. H. RADABAUGH.

H. J. KAPS.

Adopted as read.

COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCE.

Resolution No. 4.

We, the Committee on Grievances, report favorably on Resolution No. 4, introduced by August Walker,

representing Bakers' Union No. 213, of Cincinnati, O., which follows:

Whereas, The Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, of Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton, Columbus, Xenia, and other cities of Ohio, is managing a number of cheap stores, and,

Whereas, Said Company has locked out its union bakers since May 1, 1909, and during that time has refused to recognize organized labor in any capacity, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Ohio Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the stand taken by Bakers' Union No. 213, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and calls upon all trades unionists and friends of organized labor in the cities where the Kroger grocery and baking company does business, to refuse to patronize the stores of the said concern and thereby assist the bakers in particular and labor in general, to get justice from this gigantic soulless corporation.

Committee recommends adoption.
Agreed to by convention.

Resolution No. 19.

Wissler Brewery Unfair.

To Organized Labor and the Public.
Greeting:—

For quite some time past the United Brewery Workmen of America have put forth every effort to secure better conditions, such as wages, hours, etc., for the brewery employees of Chillicothe, Ohio, and have succeeded to a large extent. The Otto Wissler Brewery, however, has positively refused to recognize our organization or its wage scale, with the result that the Brewery employees in said establishment are forced to work longer hours for less pay than their brothers in the other breweries. These conditions of affairs are unfair, not only to the men employed at said brewery, but also to the brewery proprietors who are paying fair wages for a fair day's work.

We, therefore, ask you to give the Brewery Workers your moral assist-

ance, by refusing to patronize the products of said firm, until such time as said products are union-made, and union conditions established at said brewery.

The Otto Wissler Brewery of Chillicothe is UNFAIR. DON'T PATRONIZE.

Respectfully submitted,
International Executive Board of the
United Workmen of America.

Reported favorably from Committee. Adopted.

Resolution No. 7.

We, the Grievance Committee, report favorably on Resolution No. 7, regarding the stand taken by Typographical Union No. 53 and introduced by Max S. Hayes, which follows:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union is engaged in an effort to unionize the Butterick publications, of New York, and the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies Home Journal, of Philadelphia, journals of general circulation which are notoriously unfair to organized labor, therefore be it

Resolved, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor hereby calls upon the organized workers and their friends and sympathizers in this state to refrain from patronizing the foregoing publications until such time as those concerns accord fair treatment to the Typographical Union.

Reported favorably. Report adopted.

Resolution No. 24.

By Delegate Charles B. Atherton,
Metal Polishers No. 68:

Whereas, The American Cash Register Co., of Columbus, O., has instituted what is known as the "premium system" in the polishing, buffing, platers and brass molding departments; and,

Whereas, This system meant a reduction in wages beyond which the employes could not make a living day's wages; and,

Whereas, Every effort possible has been made to effect a settlement without avail, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Ohio Federation of Labor endorse this grievance and give all the publicity possible to the antagonistic methods of this concern towards organized labor.

Adopted as read.

Resolution No. 20.

By Max S. Hayes, Cleveland Typographical Union No. 53:

Whereas, There is located at the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, controlled by the state government, a printing plant which is being operated under unfair conditions, viz.: Open-shop, ten-hour day and low wages; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers of the Ohio Federation of Labor be and hereby are instructed to place themselves in communication with the proper authorities and demand that the printing plant in the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster be conducted along lines that are fair to the International Typographical Union and under the same conditions as the vast majority of privately-owned printing plants are operated.

By motion, and upon favorable report of committee, the resolution was adopted.

THOS. S. JONES, Chairman.
MON. H. YOUNGER, Sec'y.
SAM'L G. BROWN.
JOS. GROTE.
I. J. MASTEN.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 21.

By Delegates Louis Kemper, U. B. W. of A. No. 175; Max S. Hayes, John Moore, August Walter, Bakers' Union No. 213; Hubert S. Marshall, Horseshoers' Local Union No. 12:

Resolved, That the Ohio Federation of Labor record its emphatic

protest against the enactment of coercive laws, which, under the guise of temperance legislation, not only interferes with the liberties of individuals and strike at the material welfare of the workmen, but are destructive of the rights and privileges of entire communities.

Already thousands of our workers have been pitilessly thrown out of employment, and the trades and industries upon which they depend for their livelihood have been crippled or destroyed by the operation of these laws, which have been enacted and are now being executed, against the expressed will of the communities in which they exclusively act, and in the midst of which the trades and industries concerned are established.

We condemn this system which subjects the people of one community to the will and dictation of others outside of that community, as opposed to all those principles of home rule for which we stand; we denounce it as unjust, un-American and tyrannical, and we hereby instruct our Legislative Committee to strain every effort and use every legitimate influence at the command of this Federation to procure the passage of legislative measures which will remedy the grievous damage which these coercive laws have already caused to so many of our brothers, and will prevent the still worse consequences that must inevitably follow their operation.

We demand, as a matter of simple justice and right, not only that there shall be no future coercive legislative enactments along the lines of prohibition without reference of such proposed laws to a referendum vote of the people, but we insist that the present local option laws be so amended that in all counties and subdivisions, such as cities, towns and townships where the majority of voting electors decide for or against prohibition in referendum elections, the will of the majority of such cities, towns and townships shall be obeyed.

Reports favorably. Adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 13.

By Delegates Thos. Bannon, No. 272; David Starr, No. 285; J. H. Harvey, No. 272, and C. A. Allison, No. 285, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.

We, the delegates to this twenty-sixth annual convention of the O. F. of L., representing the Street and Electrical Employes of America, do hereby request the endorsement of the following resolution:

Whereas, It has been deemed unhealthy to operate a street or electric railway car with an open vestibule, and,

Resolved, We ask the O. F. of L. to use every honorable effort to bring about an amendment to the law now in force and have it changed to twelve months instead of eight months.

Committee reports favorably.

Adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 22.

By Delegate J. W. Murphy.

Whereas, The Electrical Workers of Ohio, with the assistance of the Legislative Committee of the Ohio Federation of Labor, has endeavored to secure the passage of a bill to license all competent electrical workers in the State of Ohio, to safeguard the lives of the people, and failed to secure the enactment of such a law, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Ohio Federation of Labor through its Legislative Committee pledges itself to continue to support the electrical workers to secure the enactment of the license law.

Moved to adopt as read. Carried.

Resolution No. 23.

By Delegates Charles R. Atherton, Thomas Rumsey, Sam F. Smith and Anthony Gaes, Metal Polishers' Unions Nos. 68, 2, 48, 3, and 234:

To the Officers and Members of Ohio State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled:

It has become universally recognized

by the greatest medical authorities, professional men, business men and philanthropic bodies everywhere that the ravages of the great white plague (tuberculosis) is spreading throughout this land at a tremendous rate; especially amongst the working class. Labor unions recognized this fact long ago, and to combat the advances of this dread disease they untiringly advocated and fought for shorter hours, better sanitary conditions throughout the workshops of this country; and,

Whereas, It has long been known by organized labor and recently conceded by the National Congress on Tuberculosis that the workers in dark, damp departments, badly ventilated and deprived of fresh air and sunlight, prove a fertile field for the tubercular bacilli; and,

Whereas, Statistics by both the medical and life insurance authorities show that the workers employed in the so-called "dust trades" are even more susceptible to that dread disease; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Ohio Federation of Labor in convention assembled demand that the Department of Inspection of Workshops and Factories of the State of Ohio inspect thoroughly every workshop and factory and insist that the law be rigidly enforced; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand of the Department of Inspection of Workshops and Factories of Ohio that a special inspector be assigned to those factories employing metal polishers, grinders and buffers and others working at the so-called dusty trades, and an inspection made of those shops and factories at least every six months. That they insist that the exhaust system meet with the letter of the law in every respect and that proper tests be made to ascertain that law is being complied with and immediately prosecute any violation of the law; and be it further

Resolved, That we request the American Federation of Labor while in session in the City of Toronto, Ont., November, 1909, to set aside one day for the discussion on how

best to combat the spread of this dread disease.

Committee reports favorably.
Adopted as read.

Resolution No. 25.

By Delegate Geo. Kuenmerle,
To the Officers and Members of the
Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of
the Ohio Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The Cigar Makers' International Union of America is engaged in a war of extermination with the American Tobacco Co. and other corporate interests and independent concerns which do not recognize union labor in any of its capacities or branches; and,

Whereas, The United States government has aided these concerns by permitting the influx of one hundred and fifty million cigars annually from the Philippine Islands into this country free of duty; and,

Whereas, We know these cigars to be made under the cheapest and most unsanitary kind of conditions; and,

Whereas, The astounding report is proclaimed that the present administration will furnish to the importers of this unfair and unsanitary product, a free bill of health, or a sort of certificate of cleanliness, for the purpose of aiding the sale of this inferior product; and,

Whereas, We believe that the flooding the market by such product will have a tendency to endanger the health of our people as well as to reduce the standard of our civilization, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor, do hereby again endorse the union label of the Cigar Makers union in their fight against all unfair concerns, and that we further agree to take the matter up with our respective locals, and otherwise pledge them our undivided support to the end of bringing the fight of the Cigar Mak-

ers International Union to a successful issue.

Moved that resolution be adopted as read. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNION LABEL.

Resolution No. 5.

We the undersigned committee recommend the following be adopted as a substitute for the Resolution No. 5:

Whereas, We recognize the fact that organized labor grows more and more dependant on the use of the union label and the dissemination of knowledge along label lines, and

Whereas, We believe that steps should be taken to educate, not only trade unionists and their families as to the great necessity of purchasing goods bearing the union label, but we believe an effort should be made to reach people who have heretofore been ignorant of, or indifferent to, the aims of organized labor, therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to all affiliated unions that they appoint at least one person from each central body whose duty it shall be to visit all organizations in the interest of the union label, and who shall where ever possible organize women's auxiliaries to the trade unions, and we further recommend that as women are the main purchasers of the homes, that special attention be given to women's clubs, mother's clubs, in the public schools, and women's societies in the churches as being the field where union labeled education is most needed, and where it will do most good.

Motion to adopt. Carried.

Resolution No. 19.

By C. L. Snyder.

The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been striving for the past fifteen years to advance the interests of its membership, and for shorter hours for the toilers in the tobacco industry.

Whereas, The true and permanent

advancement is only secured by the mutual aid and assistance rendered by the trades unionists to each other, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Ohio State Federation of Labor in convention assembled in the city of Toledo, Ohio, will reaffirm their endorsement of the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Be it further

Resolved, That the members of the Ohio State Federation of Labor have agreed in purchasing tobacco, cigarettes, and snuff, to buy only such tobacco as bear the Blue Label

of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. And, be it further

Resolved, That when we buy products that do not bear the label, we are boycotting our own label.

Moved that the resolution be adopted. Carried.

J. W. BEAM, Chairman.

MARGARET A. JONES.

T. H. HUMPHRIES.

MRS. H. J. KAPS, Sec.

At the conclusion of considering the report of Union Label Committee the convention adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reconvened at 1:40 p. m. Bro. John Moore in the chair.

Committees yet remaining to report not being ready, the secretary read the following resolution in reference to the State Grange:

Resolution No. 18.

By Delegate James A. Robinson.

Whereas, The Ohio State Grange is an organization of farmers, united to protect the interests of its members and work for the elevation of humanity and has its face steadily set against all forms of political corruption and especially corporation domination of our government which enables great combinations of capital to gain enormous wealth at the expense of the producing masses, both in the field and factory, and,

Whereas, The Grange is actively working for the passage of laws both state and national, such as the parcels post, the postal savings bank, direct election of United States senators, the defeat of ship subsidy appropriations, good roads, the Initia-

tive and Referendum, etc., which are also supported by organized labor, and,

Whereas, The farmers and trades workers of other states are joining hands in the battle with selfish "interests," and are fighting for the good of all, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend fraternal greetings to the Ohio State Grange and all grangers, and that we direct our legislative representative and our membership to assist the grange in the securing of all those legislative measures which we have in common and that we suggest to the State Grange the desirability of an exchange of fraternal delegates in order that we may arrive at a better understanding of our mutual aims and methods.

Moved that the resolution be adopted. Carried.

The matter of the fraternal delegate to the State Grange was left to the incoming Executive Board.

The committees not being ready to report, the chair suggested that Bro. Geo. King address the conven-

tion on the initiative and referendum. Bro. King took the stage and made some practical suggestions. Asking the co-operation of every member of the Federation.

Bro. McAndrew, International President of the Tobacco Workers, was introduced. He received the cordial greeting of the convention. Bro. McAndrew detailed conditions in the non-union southern tobacco factories and other conditions in his trade. He made an eloquent plea for the support of trades unionists for the label tobaccos.

At this point of the proceedings Bro. Rumsey came to the stage and was given the privilege of a few remarks. He said he regretted to say that he was compelled to prefer a charge against the sergeant-at-arms for receiving a bribe. This startling information was received in silence. The chair sent for Sergeant-at-Arms Bro. Quinlivan. Bro. Rumsey continued: "A little while ago Bro. Quinlivan was seen to receive a package, and it is supposed that the ladies of the convention are about to give him a token of their esteem as a reward for his attention to them." Bro. Quinlivan by this time was on the stage. "Bro. Chairman," he said, "Bro. Rumsey thinks he has played a joke on me, but before I am through the joke will be on Rumsey. Part of my duties are to take charge of all articles of value sent to the hall, and it is true that I received a package and I have it in my possession. It is a token of esteem from the ladies of the convention, but it is not, as Bro. Rumsey thinks, intended for me. Mr. Chairman, my instructions are to turn this little package over to you, as the proper person for whom it was intended, and I therefore present you with a tie-pin which the ladies have pleased to present with their compliments."

President Lewis, with much confusion, received the present amid laughter and applause.

The Committee on Constitution then reported as follows.

Resolution No. 1.

By Al Brueckner, Boot & Shoe Workers(No. 222. Add to Sec. 4, Art. III.

Delegates to be entitled to a seat in the convention must be actively employed at the craft which they are elected to represent, or in the employ of his or her union, central body, this Federation, or the A. F. of L.

Committee reports favorably.
Adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 26.

By Delegates Ike S. Byrum, Harry Batch and H. E. Curry.

Add Sec. 16 to Declaration of Principles.

Since the all important aim of the Ohio Federation of Labor is the enactment of such legislation as will benefit all workers, be it

Resolved, That all questions of jurisdiction disputes be left to those involved for settlement, and be it further

Resolved, That our doors are wide open to all organizations under the name of labor (other than political societies), who show by their work, that they are desirous of the advancement of legislation for the benefit of the working class.

Approved by committee and convention adopted report.

H. H. MORLEY, Chairman.
HUBERT MARSHALL,
VAL. KANOUSE,
H. E. CURRY,

Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL SOUVENIR.

To the Officers and Delegates of the 26th Annual Convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on Souvenir, beg leave to submit the following report.

We recommend that the proposition of issuing the souvenir be re-

ferred to the incoming executive board, with the following recommendations. That no advertising shall be printed in this publication of any corporation or business firm of any description, which has been placed on the unfair list by the American Federation of Labor, national or international organizations, state or central bodies, or any local union, nor shall there be accepted from any person or persons, any advertisements that have for their purpose, the advancement of any person's political aspirations, either for state, county, township or municipal position.

L. C. VAN NESS, Chairman.
 A. C. SMITH,
 P. J. DOLL, Sec.

The Legislative Committee reported as follows:

Resolution No. 27.

By Delegate Margaret H. Jones.

Amendment to Compulsory Education bill, and to provide age and school certificate between ages of 14 and 16. The child must have passed the fifth grade. The written pledge of the parties to legally employ the child, and an agreement to return to the superintendent of school the schooling certificate when the child quits or is dismissed from their service. Also gives the child two weeks in which to find employment, otherwise they must return to school. The bill also enumerates the dangers at which a child between 14 and 16 can not be employed, and providing penalties for a strict enforcement of the law.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

The following resolutions on continuation schools was offered by Mrs. Pauline Steinem, Toledo Board of Education, and Bro. J. A. Robinson asked that his signature be added, to bring it properly before the convention:

1. It shall be the duty of Boards of Education to furnish, through their departments of truancy, such

information and advice as may assist each child in the choice of his life work, either along the line of employment, or in regard to educational facilities.

2. It shall be the duty of Boards of Education to provide continuation classes for those boys and girls who must leave school at the age of fourteen in order to go to work.

It shall be the object of these continuation classes to provide courses in the common branches with such studies as may be of assistance to the child in the work he has chosen, and persons employing children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years shall be required to send (allow) them to school from 6 to 10 hours each week for the purpose of attending these classes and each child shall be required to spend at least one hour a day or six hours a week in these continuation classes.

Adopted as read without reference.

Mrs. Schauss of the Toledo Factory Inspectorship force, was given the floor to speak on the practical side of the child labor law. The school certificate feature, with its weakening provisions, tended greatly to "krock the bottom" out of the child labor law. Referring to the employment of children either under age, or who are illiterate, she cited several cases, which proved the needs of rectifying the issuance of school certificates. "No man is in business for charitable purposes, and when they tell me that they are giving employment to this child or that for charity's sake, I recall also the fact that if the child was not holding that job, the child's father would be."

Delegate Younger moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Schauss for her very interesting and instructive remarks. Carried.

Resolution No. 28.

By J. A. Robinson.

Whereas, The Ohio Federation of Labor has repeatedly endorsed the free text-book system, therefore, be it Resolved, That we use our best ef-

forts to have the General Assembly pass a free text-book law, leaving it to a referendum vote of each school district, as to whether they will have free books or not.

Committee recommends adoption.
Carried.

Resolution No. 3.

By Delegate Wm. C. Davis, Lathers No. 2, Employer's Liability Bill.

An Act defining the relation of employer and employee; the liability of employer to employee, and the right of action for wrongful death.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Section 1. That in all actions brought to recover from an employer for personal injuries suffered by his employee or for death resulting to such employee from such personal injuries, while in the employ of such employer arising from the negligence of such employer or any of such employer's officers, agents, or employees, it shall be held in addition to the liability now existing by law that the following, to wit: any person in the employ of such employer, in any way having power or authority in directing or controlling any other employee of such employer, is not the fellow servant, but superior to such other employers, any person in the employ of such employer, in any way having charge or control of employees in any separate branch or department, shall be held to be the superior and not fellow servant of all employees in any other branch or department in which they are employed; any person in the employ of such employer whose duty it is to repair or inspect the ways, works, boats, wharves, plant, machinery, appliances or tools, in any way connected with or in any way used in the business of the employer or to receive, give or transmit any signal, instruction, or warning to or for such employees shall be held to be the superior and not fellow servant to such other employees of such employer.

Sec. 2. (Knowledge of defect.)

That if the employee of any such employer shall receive any personal injury by reason of any defect or unsafe condition in any ways, works, boats, wharves, plant, machinery, appliances or tools, in any way connected with or in any way used in the business of the employer, such employer shall be deemed to have had knowledge of such defect, before and at the time such injury was so sustained, and when the fact of such defect shall be made to appear upon trial of an action brought by such employee or his legal representatives, against any such employer for damages, or account of such injuries so received, the same shall be prima facie evidence of neglect on the part of such employer.

Sec. 3. (Defense of fellow servant.)

That in all such actions the negligence of a fellow servant of the employee shall not be a defense where the injury or death was in any way caused or contributed to by any of the following causes; to wit: Any defect or unsafe condition in the ways, works, boats, wharves, plant, machinery, appliances or tools, in any way connected with or in any way used in the business of the employer; the negligence of any person engaged as superintendent, manager, foreman, inspector, repairman, signalman, or any person in any way having charge, care or control of such ways, works, boats, wharves, plant, machinery, appliances or tools; the negligence of any person in charge of or directing the particular work in which the employee was engaged at the time of the injury or death; the negligence of any person to whose orders the employee was bound to conform, and by reason of his having conformed thereto the injuries or death resulted; the act of any fellow servant done in obedience to the rules, instructions, or orders given by the employer, or any other person who has authority to direct the doing of said act; the want of proper and sufficient rules and regulations for the government of such employees and the operation and maintenance of such ways, works,

boats, wharves, plant, machinery, appliances or tools.

Sec. 4. (Defense of Assumed risk.) That in any such action when it shall appear that the injury or death was caused in whole or in part by any of the following, to wit: the neglect of such employer in failing to properly maintain, construct, guard or protect any of the ways, works, boats, wharves, plant, machinery, appliances or tools, in any way connected with or in any way used in the business of the employer, in any manner required by statute or law of the State or United States; any defective or unsafe condition in the ways, works, boats, wharves, plant, machinery, appliances or tools, in any way connected with or in any way used in the business of the employer, the fact that such employee continued in said employment with knowledge of such negligent omission or want of care or such defective or unsafe condition shall not be a defense nor shall such employee be held to have assumed the risk of the following, to wit: The negligent act of any fellow servant, or the negligent act of any employee of such employer, done in obedience to the rules, instructions or orders given by the employer or any other person who has authority to direct the doing of said act; the want of proper and sufficient rules and regulations, or the lack of enforcement of same, for the government of such employees and the operation and maintenance of such ways, works, boats, wharves, plant, machinery, appliances or tools.

Sec. 5. (Comparative Negligence, Contributory negligence.) That in all such actions hereafter brought, the fact that the employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery where his contributory negligence is slight and the negligence of the employer is greater in comparison. But the damages may be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employee. Provided that no such employee who may be injured or killed shall be held to have been

guilty of contributory negligence in any case where the violation by such employer of any statute enacted for the safety of employees in any way contributed to the injury or death of such employee. All questions of negligence, contributory negligence and assumption of risk shall be for the jury, and their determination of same shall be final.

Sec. 6. That in all such actions where the employee has been employed contrary to any statute or law of the State or United States, such employee shall not be deemed or held to have been guilty of contributory negligence, nor to have assumed any of the risks of such employment.

Sec. 7. (Right of action given to representative for causing death.) Whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect or default, and the act, neglect or default is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, then and in every such case the corporation which, or the person who would have been liable if death had not ensued, or the administrator or executor of the estate of such person, as such administrator or executor shall be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as amount in law to murder in the first or second degree, or manslaughter; and when the action is against such administrator or executor the damages recovered shall be a valid claim against the estate of such deceased person.

Sec. 8. (Right by statute of other state, territory or country enforced.) Whenever death has been or may be caused by a wrongful act, neglect or default in another state, territory or foreign country, for which a right to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof is given by a statute of such other state, territory or foreign country, such right of action may be enforced in this

state, in all cases where such other state, territory or foreign country allows the enforcement in its courts of the statute of this state of a like character; but in no case shall the damages exceed the amount authorized to be recovered for a wrongful neglect or default in this state, causing death. Every action brought under this act where the death has already occurred shall be commenced within two years from the passage of this act; and in all other cases, within the time prescribed for the commencement of such action by the statute of such other state, territory or foreign country.

Sec. 9. (Action for injury by wrongful death. By whom and for whose benefit may be brought; limit of damage; limitation of action in such case; personal representative of decedent may settle case after suit is commenced.) Every such action shall be for the exclusive benefit of the wife, or husband, and children, or if there be neither of them, then of the parents and next of kin of the person whose death shall be so caused; and it shall be brought in the name of the personal representative of the deceased person; and in every action the jury may give such damages, not exceeding in any case ten thousand dollars, as they may think proportioned to the pecuniary injury resulting from such death, to the persons respectively for whose benefit such action shall be brought every such action shall be commenced within two years after the death of such deceased person. Such personal representative, if he was appointed in this state, with the consent of the court making such appointment may at any time, before or after the commencement of a suit settle with the defendant the amount to be paid, and the amount received by such personal representative, whether by settlement or otherwise, shall be apportioned among the beneficiaries, unless adjusted between themselves, by the court making the appointment in such manner as shall be fair and equitable, having reference to the age and condition of

such beneficiaries and the laws of descent and distribution of personal estate, left by persons dying intestate.

Sec. 10. That Section (4238 0-1) Section 1, of the revised statutes of Ohio, known as "An Act qualifying the risks to be deemed as assumed by employees;" that Section 6134 of the revised statutes of Ohio, known as section 6134 of "An Act to amend 4975, 5144 and 6134 of the revised statutes of the State of Ohio, Section 6135 of the revised statutes of the State of Ohio, known as "An Act to amend section 6135 of the revised statutes;" and Section 6134-a of the revised statutes of the State of Ohio, known as "An Act to amend 6134-a of the revised statutes of Ohio;" and all Acts, Sections or parts of Acts or statutes now in force contrary to the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed. Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Hitchens, Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3, moved to concur in the committee's report, and addressed the convention upon the points in the bill that had been brought out by Attorney Anderson, author of the bill, in a session of the Executive Board. It was shown that the proposed bill, as far as could be done, covered the needs of the wage-earners for legislation of this kind.

Adopted.

Resolution offered by L. C. Van Ness:

For Local Lodge No. 203. I. A. of M., Akron, Ohio:

Whereas, Fortnightly payments of wages has demonstrated that the more frequently wages are paid to the workers, the more benefit they derive therefrom, therefore be it

Resolved, That we request the O. F. of L., through its Legislation Committee, to draft a bill for introduction in the Ohio legislature, embodying the feature of Massachusetts or some other state, having a weekly payment law.

Adopted without being referred.

Resolution No. 10.

By Delegate J. A. Robinson and
L. C. Van Ness:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our belief in the efficiency of the Initiative and Referendum, and hereby endorse the resolution introduced by the Executive Board, and call on the next General Assembly to submit same to a vote of the people at the next general election.

Committee reports favorably.
Adopted.

Resolution No. 8.

By Edward E. Thorp, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Branch No. 73.

A bill for an act to protect the public health by prohibiting the collection of second-hand bottles or jars or the sale of second-hand bottles or jars, or the sale of goods in second-hand bottles or jars, providing punishment for the violation of the same, repealing laws in conflict therewith. Committee reports favorably.
Adopted.

Resolution No. 11.

By Wm. C. Groeniger, Plumbers No. 162:

Resolved, That the Ohio Federation of Labor, through its Legislative Committee, aid and assist the Ohio State Association of the United Association in the passage of the following amended state plumbing bill:

A BILL

To create the office of State Inspector of Plumbing, defining the duties of the office, fixing the compensation of the incumbent thereof, providing for an appropriation for the necessary expense in connection therewith, and fixing a penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of this act.

Committee reports favorably.
Adopted.

Resolution No. 12.

By Delegates Doyle and Kaps, Machinists No. 162 and 105:

Whereas, The law was enacted by the sixty-ninth (69) general assembly of the State of Ohio, relating to the protection of employes of railroad corporations and other vocations, regarding the right of the individual to select for himself insurance, sick and disability protection, and

Whereas, The eighty-seventh volume of the Ohio Law reports, page 149 recites the contents of House Bill number 200 as a law enacted for the purpose of preventing any employe from being coerced into joining any of the "so-called Voluntary Reliefs," therefore, be it

Resolved, That we appeal to the convention to use its best means for the enforcement of said laws and that the State insurance commissioner be requested to use his department for the purpose of investigating the already existing unconstitutional associations in the State of Ohio. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 13.

By Delegates Louis Biecker, Henry Buede, Ed Sauters, W. G. Watson and W. E. Huffman:

Whereas, The Stationary Firemen in this state introduced a bill in the Seventh-seventh General Assembly known as House Bill No. 120, for the licensing of stationary firemen, and,

Whereas, It is known that the lives of thousands of people are intrusted into the hands of incompetent firemen and others, therefore, be it

Resolved. That the incoming Executive Board and the legislative agent do all in their power to have a license law for firemen passed at the next session of the legislature. Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 15.

By Delegate D. L. O'Brien, Boiler Makers No. 105.

Resolved, That the Ohio Federation of Labor, in the City of Toledo, Ohio, in convention assembled, in the month of October, 1909, does hereby indorse House Bill No. 939, introduced in the Seventy-seventh General Assembly at Columbus.

To provide for the protection of life and property against loss or damage from the operation of steam boilers located in the state of Ohio, to provide for the inspection of steam boilers, and to create the office of steam boiler inspector.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Ohio.

Section 1. After the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful to employ any person, or for any person to serve as boiler inspector in the state, unless such person shall be in possession of a valid certificate authorizing him to make such inspection.

Sec. 2. Within ninety days after the passage of this act, the governor shall appoint a state boiler inspector, who shall be a citizen of the state of Ohio, and who shall have at least ten year's experience as a practical boilermaker.

Sec. 3. His term of office shall be four year's, at the expiration of which time, the governor shall appoint his successor, who shall be a practical boilermaker with at least ten years experience and a citizen of the state of Ohio. His salary shall be two thousand dollars a year, payable monthly and his actual expenses while away from his office in the discharge of his duties. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the state boiler inspector shall take and subscribed the constitutional oath of office. He shall give bond to the state of Ohio, in penal sum of three thousand dollars with two good and sufficient sureties, which bond shall be approved by the secretary of state and filed in his office.

Sec. 4. Within sixty days of his

appointment, the state boiler inspector shall appoint two assistants to which this act applies. His assistants shall receive twelve hundred dollars a year, payable monthly and mileage expenses while away from office while in the discharge of his official duties. They shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars with two good and sufficient sureties.

Sec. 5. The state boiler inspector shall appoint the force required to perform the duties of the office, which force shall consist of a clerk or stenographer at a salary of fifty-five dollars per month and make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act and the interest of a more thorough prosecution on the work of the office.

Sec. 6. The office of the state boiler inspector shall be located in the city of Columbus, the state capital of Ohio, and his assistants shall be located under the direction of chief inspector and the governor of the state of Ohio, and shall be provided with rooms suitable and such furniture and stationary by the state as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of this office.

Sec. 7. This act shall not apply to any locomotives nor any steam vessel, nor any threshing machine boiler, nor any boilers, not to exceed one hundred and fifty square feet of heating service and operated at not over ten pounds pressure for heating and kindred purposes.

Sec. 8. The clerk shall keep a record of all boilers inspected, all repairs ordered, all boilers condemned as unsafe, and all accidents to boilers, whether by explosions of the shell rupture or collapse of the flue.

Sec. 9. The state boiler inspector or his assistants shall inspect all boilers in the state of Ohio, which come under this act, annually, and they shall collect the fees after inspection, which fees they shall send to the boiler inspectors' office, who shall send to the treasurer at least once a month, all fees collected. The clerk shall also keep a record of all

money collected and from whom collected, giving the name of the inspector from whom received.

Sec. 10. The inspection shall be thorough and searching, on every part of the boiler, both internally and externally, if the hydrostatic be given the pressure allowed, but in no case shall a greater pressure be allowed than the United States Standard.

Sec. 11. The state shall furnish the state boiler inspector with all the necessary testing apparatus. The state boiler inspector and his assistants shall charge five dollars and no more for every boiler, whether set singly or in batteries, but in no case shall they issue certificate until satisfied that the condition of the boiler inspected will assure the safety of same. If the owner or user of any boiler after it has been condemned by the inspector, uses same, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. If the inspector finds a boiler after inspection requires repairs to render same safe, he shall condemn its further use until the repairs made assures the safety of said boiler.

Sec. 12. Thirty days after the appointment of a state boiler inspector, all owners, users, and persons in charge of boilers shall notify the state boiler inspector. All owners, users, and persons in charge of boilers shall notify the state boiler inspector of the location of all boilers used, owned, or controlled by them; and any owner, user, or persons in charge of same who fail to give such information shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars.

Sec. 13. The inspector shall see that each boiler shall have one fusible plug, in shell or boiler one inch below the water line, in the fire-box boilers one fusible plug in crown of sheet and that the fusible metals are

properly inserted so as to fuse by the heat of the furnace whenever the water in the boiler falls below the prescribed limits.

Sec. 14. All new and second-hand boilers must be examined before walled.

Delegate Stephen called attention to the defects of the measure. He said a practical boiler maker could alone be competent to inspect a boiler.

Delegate Page said that the bill should provide that the assistant should be a boilermaker, since he was the one who did most of the work.

Delegate Robinson said that the boilers of threshing machines and like engines are the ones that have most need of inspection.

It was moved that the whole matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board, to incorporate the suggestions offered with a measure to be presented.

Carried.

Resolution No. 16.

By Rose L. Meyers, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers:

EIGHT-HOUR BILL FOR WOMEN.

To amend sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled, "An act for the preservation of the health of female employes employed in manufacturing mechanical and mercantile establishments," passed April 16, 1885, regulating employment of females in certain establishments.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 17.

By J. A. Robinson and O. H. Rodabaugh:

A BILL

To provide for public safety in the operation of urban street cars. Committee reports favorably.

Brother James Robinson explained

the action of the proposed brakes, which works with the trolley off, as well as on, and will bring a car to a stop within its own length at a speed of 20 miles an hour.

Motion adopted. Carried.

Resolution No. 6.

By Delegate Thos. Rumsey:

The Ohio Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Toledo, this 16th day of October, 1909 hereby affirms its belief in woman suffrage and reiterates its previous expression on this question.

Committee recommended its adoption.

Adopted.

In reference to communication from Senator W. A. Alsdorf relative to workmen's compensation, building of a new penitentiary on Morgan farm and the adoption of a law along the lines of the industrial disputes investigation act of Canada.

Committee recommends indorsement of sentiments contained therein and asks that executive board be instructed to take up the matter referred to with the senators.

Adopted.

This completes our report.

F. W. GRIFFITH, Chairman.

J. W. SHARRITT, Secretary.

WM. DAVIO

J. W. RICHARDS.

Committee on legislation.

A. F. of L. Representative.

On a question from the floor, President Lewis said that he had given orders to the Sergeant-at-arms to admit a representative of the A. F. of L. if such representative presented himself.

Report of Committee on Organization

We, your Committee on Organization, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

By Max S. Hayes, Typographical Union No. 53, Cleveland, Ohio.

Whereas, A state-wide campaign has been inaugurated by the International Typographical union to organize the non-union printers in the smaller cities and towns of Ohio, and to increase the demand for the union label on all printed matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention be instructed to approach all non-union printers in their various localities and urge them to join the International Typographical union, and that their names and addresses be forwarded to I. T. U. headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind.; and be it further

Resolved, That all delegates and organized workers of Ohio, and their friends and sympathizers, be requested to demand the union label on all printed matter that they may purchase or that may be placed in their hands during the course of business.

Committee reports favorably. Adopted.

The committee further recommend that in view of the rapid industrial development and the constant concentration of industries in the hands of the few, and the inadequacy of the present trades organization to successfully cope with the employers, in securing their rights.

That the delegates and trades unionists of Ohio be urged to study and organize on the industrial form of organization in all the industries in which they are respectively engaged in.

The committee believes that modern development, demands a modern organization and that the industrial union is the proper weapon with which to preserve the interest of the working class.

While this convention is the latest in its history, still there is much work to be done, and we recommend that all delegates urge upon their respective organization and all locals

in their locality to become affiliated with the O. F. of L. and that earnest efforts be made to that end.

FRANK SANDERS, Chairman.

CHAS. STALF,

CHAS. E. SCHARF,

JOHN NORRIS.

EUGENE J. BRAIS.

Committee's report adopted as a whole.

Committee on resolutions continued its report.

Bake Shop Inspector.

Communication from the International Bakers' union was received, asking for the appointment of a bake-shop inspector.

It was moved and carried that the communication be placed in the hands of the Executive Board.

Resolution No. 9.

By Delegates Griffiths and Kaps.
Resolution from Toledo Lodge No.

105, I. A. of M., Toledo, Ohio:

Whereas, The action of the executive council of the A. F. of L., compelling central organization of cities and states to expel the delegates of the Flint Glass Workers' union is not a wise act in the opinion of Toledo Lodge No. 105, I. A. of M., and,

Whereas, At the last convention of the Flint Glass Workers' union held in Brooklyn, N. Y., several months ago a resolution passed by that convention providing for a committee of arbitration to settle the difficulties existing between the Flint Glass Workers' union and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association this committee of arbitration to consist of three members to be chosen as follows: One member by the Flints, and one member by the Bottle Blowers' and these two members to select the third. All three members to be from National or International unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., and,

Whereas, This fair proposition offered by the Flints and absolutely in line with harmony and unionism was refused by the Bottle Blowers' Association, and,

Whereas, The Central Labor union of Toledo refused to expel the dele-

gates of the Flint Glass Workers' union, and that the three Flint Glass Workers' unions withdrew their delegates from the Central Labor union, thereby putting in practice the principle of harmony and to prevent the withdrawal of the charter from the Central Labor union, and,

Whereas, The three Flint Glass Workers' unions of Toledo are considered the best organized and faithful body in carrying out the principles for which organized labor stands and are most liberal financially, and,

Whereas, We believe that Brother Hayes, President of the Bottle Blowers' Association in his capacity as a member of the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. is to a great extent responsible for the autocratic edict expelling Flint delegates from central and state organizations, therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates representing the O. F. of L. at the next convention of the A. F. of L., be instructed as follows: To introduce at the next convention of the A. F. of L. legislation which will change the constitution of the A. F. of L., that will give the state and central bodies the rights of referendum on all changes in the A. F. of L. constitution.

Faternally submitted by instructions of the unanimous vote of Toledo Lodge No. 105, I. A. of M.

Committee reports favorably.
Adopted.

J. ROBINSON, Chairman,

LOUIS KEMPER,

WM. BAIR,

JOHN HERBERT,

Committee on resolutions.

The following resolution was offered from the floor:

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that unionism and loyalty of the trades unionists of Newark is beyond question, therefore be it

Resolved, That the next convention of the O. F. of L. be held in that city.

S. C. ALSDORF,

FRANK VERHEYEN,

J. H. SHARRETT.

Laid over to be taken up in connection with selection of next place of meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following were elected.

President—Thomas Rumsey, Central Labor Union, Toledo.

First Vice President—Ed. L. Hitchens, Typographical Union No. 3, Cincinnati.

Second Vice President—John B. Moore, United Mine Workers, Rendville.

Third Vice President—Fred Zepp, Brewery Workers, No. 91, Cleveland.

Fourth Vice President—L. C. VanNess, Retail Clerks, No. 100, Akron.

Fifth Vice President—Ike S. Byrum and J. H. Sharritt were nominated. Byrum received 121 and Sharritt 69 votes. Chair declared Ike S. Byrum elected fifth vice-president, Amalgamated Association Iron and Steel Workers No. 32, Canton.

Secretary-treasurer, Harry D. Thomas, Cleveland.

Delegate to A. F. of L. convention at Toronto, James P. Egan, Typographical Union No. 63, Toledo.

Alternate, Eugene J. Brais, Journeymen Tailors No. 162, Cleveland.

Motion by Delegate Moore that delegate be allowed same amount as last year, \$8 per day for time and hotel expense, railroad fare added. Adopted.

The place of meeting for next year's convention was taken up. Hamilton, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Newark and Columbus were mentioned. After some discussion, Columbus was unanimously selected as the place of meeting.

The officers were then duly installed by Organizer Jas. A. Robinson, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and took their respective places.

President Rumsey and other offi-

cers made a few brief remarks, pledging their best efforts toward keeping up the aggressive policy for labor legislation that had obtained in the last two years. They desired the assistance of progressive and live unionists throughout the state.

Delegate Hayes made a motion to extend a vote of thanks to President Lewis and the other officers for their faithful service during the year, as shown by the records of the convention.

Retiring President Lewis briefly responded, saying that the officers had been able to do good work mainly by the help extended by the rank and file of the organization.

Moved by Delegate Kemper, and duly seconded: That the Executive Board of this Ohio Federation of Labor are herewith empowered by this convention to do anything that may in their opinion be considered necessary to protect the funds and property of this organization.

Adopted unanimously.

Moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be extended to the local Committee on Arrangement, the Central Labor Union, and all local unions and the officials of Toledo for the very efficient manner in which they provided for and entertained the delegates to this convention. Carried unanimously.

President Egan of the Central Labor Union responded for the local organizations, saying that he thought the shoe was on the other foot, and that Toledo owed the thanks for this Federation coming to Toledo. No convention in his knowledge had done so much to break down prejudice and open to the eyes of the public the real character of the men and women who constitute the labor organizations of the state. He pledged the best effort of the Toledo trades unionists to build up and carry on the work of the year.

Convention then adjourned sine die with three rousing cheers for this Ohio Federation of Labor.

Constitution and By-Laws.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity, from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It, therefore, behooves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the Trade Union system.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

1. The enactment of a state law, and a proviso for its rigid and general enforcement, making it obligatory for every child between the ages of six and sixteen years to attend school during the entire school term, which, we believe, should not be less than nine months in each year; and to still further make ample provision for free education of the masses, we demand that the state shall furnish the necessary books free to every child.

2. To bring within the folds of organization every department of productive industry, making knowledge a standpoint for action; and industrial, moral worth—not wealth—the

true standard of individual and national greatness.

3. To secure to the toilers a proper share of the wealth they create; more of the leisure that rightfully belongs to them; more social advantages; more of the benefits, privileges and emoluments of the world—in a word, all those rights and privileges necessary to make them capable of enjoying, appreciating, defending and perpetuating the blessings of good government.

4. The reserving of the public lands—the heritage of the people—for actual settlers; not another acre for railroads or speculators; and all lands to be taxed to their full rental value.

5. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor; the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice; and the adoption of more stringent measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing, building or transportation pursuits.

6. The enactment of laws to compel chartered corporations to pay their employes weekly, in full, for labor performed in the preceding week, in the lawful money of the country.

7. The abolition of the contract system on national, state and municipal work.

8. The prohibition of the employment of children in workshops, mines and factories before attaining their sixteenth year.

9. To abolish the system of letting out by contract the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatory schools.

10. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work performed.

11. The reduction of the hours of

Wages
Contract
Child
Convict
Wages
Hours

labor to eight per day, so that the laborers may have more time for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement, and be enabled to reap the advantages conferred by the labor-saving machinery which their brains have created.

12. The enactment of a regular and efficient apprentice law, compelling all persons employing apprentices to furnish due and ample facilities to all such apprentices as will enable them to acquire a thorough knowledge in each and every branch of the trade in which they may be engaged.

13. To demand that the national government, in connection with the postoffice, shall organize financial exchanges, safe deposits, and facilities for deposits of the savings of the people in small sums, and that the national banking system be abolished.

14. Demanding the enactment of laws establishing the collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution.

15. We demand the principle of the Initiative and Referendum, thus recognizing the right of direct legislation.

16. Since the all important aim of the Ohio Federation of Labor is the enactment of such legislation as will benefit all workers, be it

Resolved, That all questions of jurisdiction disputes be left to those involved for settlement, and be it further

Resolved, That our doors are wide open to all organizations under the name of labor (other than political societies), who show by their work, that they are desirous of the advancement of legislation for the benefit of the working class.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This body shall be known as the Ohio Federation of Labor, and shall be composed of repre-

sentatives and alternates selected according to Article III of this Constitution.

ARTICLE II.

Meetings.

Section 1. This Federation shall meet annually on the second Tuesday in October, at 10 A. M., at such place as may have been decided upon at the previous session.

ARTICLE III.

Representation.

Section 1. The revenue of the Ohio Federation shall be derived from local unions, who shall pay a per capita tax of one-half cent per member, per month, to be paid quarterly, and from Central Labor Unions, who shall pay five dollars per year, to be paid quarterly; but no organization shall pay less than 25c per month. The initiation fee of all unions shall be \$2.00.

Sec. 2. Each local union sending a delegate shall be entitled to one vote for every one hundred members or less, and one additional vote for each additional one hundred members or majority fraction thereof. The amount of per capita tax the local pays into the treasury shall determine the number of votes the delegate casts, but no delegate shall cast more than five votes. Central Labor Unions shall be allowed one vote. A central body and one local union, or two local unions of the same craft, may join in electing a delegate. Where the delegate represents a central body and a local union, he shall be entitled to one vote for the central body, and such votes for the local union as it shall be entitled to by the per capita paid. Where the delegate represents two local unions, the total per capita tax paid by both unions shall determine the number of votes the delegate casts.

Sec. 3. Proxy votes shall not be allowed.

Sec. 4. Delegates to this Federation must present a credential, signed

by the President and Secretary, and attested by the seal of the organization he represents, and to be entitled to a seat in the convention must be actively employed at the craft which the are elected to represent, or in the employ of his or her union, central body, this Federation, or the A. F. of L.

Sec. 5. Credentials may be received and acted upon until 12 o'clock noon, on the second day of the convention.

Form of Credential.

This is to certify that at a regular meeting of held at on the day of 190..... Brother was duly elected delegate, and Brother was duly elected alternate, to represent members in good standing of above named organization in the Ohio Federation of Labor.

In witness whereof.

(Seal)

..... President.
Residing at
..... Secretary
Residing at
Address of delegate
Address of alternate
.....

Sec. 6. The books of the Federation shall close for affiliation at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, and no union shall be entitled to representation in the convention that has not become a member and paid at least three months' per capita tax before that date.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Any organization failing to pay its per capita tax, for a period of six months, shall be notified of such arrearages by the Secretary-Treasurer, and if not paid within thirty days such organization shall be suspended. Organizations to be reinstated shall pay \$5.00 and six month's back per capita tax.

Sec. 2. Assessments may be levied

by the Federation, which shall take effect when approved by two-thirds of the organizations represented.

Sec. 3. The accounts of the year shall be closed on September 30th prior to the assembling of the convention, and a duly certified balance sheet shall be submitted by the Secretary-Treasurer, when making his report to the convention.

Sec. 4. No expenditure shall be incurred, unless there are sufficient funds in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer to pay such bills.

ARTICLE V.

Organization of the Federation.

Section 1. At the appointed hour the President shall call the convention to order.

Sec. 2. The report of the Committee on Credentials shall then be submitted to the convention.

Sec. 3. After seating the delegates, the President shall proceed in the regular order of business.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. The officers of the Ohio Federation of Labor shall consist of a President, five Vice Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer, and they shall constitute the Executive Board of this Federation.

Sec. 2. It shall require a majority of all votes cast to elect officers.

Sec. 3. Any officer not a delegate shall be entitled to a voice but no vote in the convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor. The expenses of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be paid if he is not a regularly elected delegate.

Sec. 4. Any delegate holding a public office by appointment under any municipal, county, state or federal administration, shall be ineligible to any executive office or become a member of the executive board of the federation.

Sec. 5. Should any member of the Executive Board accept any public office by appointment under any municipal, county, state or federal administration, his office shall be de-

clared vacant, and his place shall be filled by the Executive Board.

Sec. 6. No person shall be eligible to election to office in the Ohio Federation except such as are *bona fide* workers at their particular craft.

Sec. 7. The Executive Board shall have power to remove any officer for failure to comply with the requirements of the Constitution, and fill such vacancy.

ARTICLE VII.

Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Federation and preserve order during its deliberations; sign all orders on the Secretary-Treasurer when authorized by the Federation or Executive Board, and appoint all committees not otherwise provided for. He shall, upon being furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer with a list of delegates elected by affiliated organizations previous to the annual convention, immediately appoint a Credential Committee, who shall meet in the convention city with the Secretary-Treasurer one day prior to opening of convention, to prepare their report of the number of delegates entitled to a seat. He shall appoint a Reading Clerk at the opening of the convention, whose term of office shall expire at the close of the session. He shall correspond with all American Federation of Labor organizations in the state, looking toward the affiliation of all trades. He shall, with the Executive Board, fill all vacancies occurring from death, resignation or otherwise, as well as filling the office of any member of the Executive Board derelict of duty when the Federation is not in session, and shall also be President ex-officio of the Executive Board. He shall appoint in each city or town having five or more local unions, one organizer, whose special duty it shall be to urge upon the local unions in his town or city the interests of the State Federation, and urge their affiliation with this organization. Such

organizers shall be appointed as soon as possible after the adjournment of the annual convention, and shall hold office until the convening of the next session. The appointment of such organizers shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Board, and they shall be furnished with a commission signed by the President and Secretary.

Sec. 2. The First Vice President shall perform the duties of the President when called upon by the President of the Federation.

Sec. 3. The Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Vice Presidents shall perform the duties of organizers in the territory assigned them.

Sec. 4. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Federation and of all business transacted by the Executive Board, and make a report of the same to the Federation. He shall, when directed to do so by a majority of the Executive Board, cause to be printed circulars of instruction or information, to be sent to the organizations represented in the Federation. As soon as elected he shall obtain from each organization the name and address of the corresponding secretary, to be kept in a book for that purpose. Should any changes occur in the office of the secretary of any organization, such organization must immediately notify the Secretary-Treasurer thereof. He shall furnish the President with a list of delegates elected by the various organizations affiliated, together with their addresses prior to the day of the convention, in sufficient time for the appointment by the President of a Credential Committee. He shall notify all affiliated unions of any arrears of per capita tax or moneys due the Federation, at least every three months. He shall receive all moneys of the Federation and pay the same out in check on orders signed by the President and Secretary-Treasurer. He shall meet in the convention city with the Credential Committee one day previous to the opening of the convention.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall be

authorized when sending out the annual circular, which shall be not later than 60 days previous to the assembling of the annual convention, to forward the same two credentials for each delegate, one to be retained by the delegate elected and the other to be sent by the Secretary of the organization to the Secretary-Treasurer of this Federation, with the statement of the number of members to be represented at the convention.

Sec. 5. Within 30 days after assuming his office, the Secretary-Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of \$1,000, in favor of this Federation. The cost of securing said bond shall be paid for by the Federation. The bond shall be held by the President, who shall notify all members of the Executive Board when the bond has been executed.

For the faithful performance of his duties he shall receive the sum of \$125.00 per annum, payable quarterly.

Sec. 6. The officers-elect shall give assent to the following obligation:

I, ... do hereby pledge myself to faithfully perform the duties of the office to which I have been elected, to the best of my ability, and for the benefit and honor of the Ohio Federation of Labor.

Sec. 7. All officers of this Federation and delegates to the American Federation of Labor shall each submit a report in writing of work done during their term and present the same to the convention, the same to be embodied in the official report of proceedings on the first day of the convention.

Sec. 8. Organizers appointed by the President, as provided in Section 1, Article 7, shall receive fifty (50) per cent of the affiliation fee paid in by those organizations whose membership they shall secure.

Sec. 9. It shall require a majority vote of the Executive Board, to expend any of the funds of this Federation, when not in convention assembled.

Sec. 10. The funds of the Federation shall be deposited in a bank of sound financial standing, and all dis-

bursements shall be by check, upon vouchers countersigned by the President.

ARTICLE VIII.

Committees and Their Duties.

Section 1. The Credential Committee shall consist of three members, who shall meet in the convention city one day prior to the opening of the convention to prepare a report of the number of delegates entitled to a seat, the extra expense thus incurred by the members of this committee to be borne by the Federation as in the case of other officers.

Sec. 2. A committee of three shall be appointed by the President and known as a Committee on Officers' Reports.

Sec. 3. Auditing Committee—The Auditing Committee shall consist of five members, who shall be elected by the convention. They shall audit the books of the officers and the accounts of this Federation, and report their findings with recommendations to the annual meetings of this Federation.

Sec. 4. Committee on Organization—The Committee on Organization, consisting of five members, shall ascertain the condition of labor in all represented localities, and consider measures of better organization and representation and taxation.

Sec. 5. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, consisting of five members, shall receive and report upon all amendments submitted to the body.

Sec. 6. On Grievances—The Committee on Grievances, consisting of five members, shall receive and report upon all matters introduced and pertaining to boycotts and unfair employers.

Sec. 7. The Label Committee, to consist of five members, shall receive and report upon all matters pertaining to union labels introduced at the convention.

Sec. 8. The Committee on Legislation, to consist of five members, shall receive and report upon all bills and

other matters pertaining to existing and contemplated legislation that may be introduced at the convention. The powers and duties of this committee shall cease with the adjournment of the convention.

Sec. 9. Any committee to which any document, resolution or petition shall be referred for consideration shall have power, by a majority vote, to amend the same; or should they expedient, they may refuse to report the same back to the Federation, provided that the minority shall in all cases have a right to make a report, should they so desire.

Sec. 10. In case any resolution, document or petition is not reported from the committee to which it was referred, the representative who presented the same may be allowed five minutes in which to explain to the Federation; then if a majority vote call for the same, the committee shall report it back without amendment.

Sec. 11. So much of the President's address and Secretary's report as pertains to matters coming under consideration of above committees shall be referred to them immediately upon presentation to the Federation.

ARTICLE IX.

Section 1. Amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and shall require a majority vote for adoption.

Rules of Order.

1. The president shall call the convention to order at 9 a. m. Adjourn at 12 noon. Reconvene at 1:30 p. m. Adjourn at 5 p. m.

2. All resolutions must be presented in duplicate form, and no resolution is to be presented after Thursday noon unless by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present.

3. No delegate shall be allowed to speak more than twice on the same question, unless by common consent from the Federation, and but ten minutes the first time and five minutes the second time.

4. Every delegate, if requested, shall vote on the question before the Federation, unless excused for special reason satisfactory to the majority.

5. All documents shall be read by the Reading Clerk; the Chair shall then assign them to the proper committees without discussion.

6. Petitions and motions, if required, shall be presented to the house in writing.

7. The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise provided for.

8. Roberts' Rules of Order shall be the guide of this Federation, where not otherwise provided for.

H. H. MORLEY, Chairman
HUBERT MARSHALL,
VAL KANOUSE,

H. E. CURRY,
Committee on Constitution, Toledo
Convention, 1909.